IX. *On the* Heteromerous Coleoptera *collected in Australia and Tasmania by* Mr. James J. Walker, R.N., F.L.S., *during the voyage of H.M.S. "Penguin," with descriptions of new genera and species.* Part II. By George C. Champion, F.Z.S.

[Read March 6th, 1895.]

Plate VI.

This paper deals with the remainder of the Heteromerous Coleoptera collected by Mr. Walker in Australia and Tasmania during the voyage of the "Penguin." It includes the families Cistelidæ, Lagriidæ, Melandryidæ, Pythidæ, Œdemeridæ, Xylophilidæ, Anthicidæ, Mordellidæ, Rhipidophoridæ, and Meloidæ. The Tenebrionidæ were published in our "Transactions" for last year, pp. 351–408. Eighty-eight species are enumerated in the present paper, of which no less than sixty-six are described as new, with eight new genera. The widely-distributed genera *Scraptia* and *Mordellistena* are additions to the Australian list; also *Ctenoplectron* and *Techmessa*, hitherto known from New Zealand only, and *Lagrioida*, which has a single representative in New Zealand and another in Chili. The Cistelidæ, numerous in species in Australia, is a much neglected family, and it is not surprising that fourteen out of the fifteen species appear to be new, with four new genera. The Lagriidæ are represented by three species; one of these was described long ago by Gyllenhal, the other two are described as new. The Melandryidæ have hitherto contained but a single described Australian species: eleven are now recorded, belonging to eight genera, three of which are characterized as new. The Pythidæ are represented by two known species. The Œdemeridæ contain numerous known representatives in Australia, nevertheless seven out of the ten species appear to be new. The Xylophilidæ, with one previously known Australian representative, include six species, four of which are described, the others being in imperfect condition. The Anthicidæ are numerous in Australia, and a

considerable number of species have been described, chiefly from New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland; but as many of Mr. Walker's insects are from very different localities, from Western or North Western Australia, or Tasmania, it is not to be wondered at that most of them are new; twenty-four species (eighteen new), belonging to five genera (one new), are enumerated. The Mordellidæ, also, are numerous in Australia, but except for some few species described by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse in our "Transactions" for 1878, very few are named as yet; thirteen species of *Mordella* (six new), and three of *Mordellistena* are now recorded, the last-mentioned genus being, as noted above, an addition to the Australian list. The Rhipidophoridæ are represented by two species, both of which appear to belong to known forms. The Meloidæ furnish one species, belonging to the remarkable genus *Sitarida*, White (figured in Stoke's Discoveries in Australia); it is described as new. As in the Tenebrionidæ, a large proportion of the novelties are from Tasmania. The decaying *Eucalypti* in that island appear to be especially productive in Melandryidæ, and it seems an extraordinary fact that there should be only one known Australian member of the family, and that from Queensland. The out-of-the-way arid islands on the West Coast visited by the "Penguin" furnished several interesting novelties in the Anthicidæ, and this was also the case with the Tenebrionidæ. As an interesting fact in geographical distribution, it may be noted that the Australian *Lagrioida* is more nearly allied to the Chilian species than to the one inhabiting New Zealand. One of the species of *Scraptia*, a genus containing exceedingly delicate and fragile insects, is extremely like a Mediterranean form.

As before, I am indebted to the Rev. T. Blackburn for his assistance in the preparation of this paper.

CISTELIDÆ.

Apellatus.

Apellatus, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 45 (1863).

The following species from Tasmania agrees very well with Pascoe's definition of this genus, except that

the antennæ are more elongate and the apical joint of the maxillary palpi is still more strongly securiform. It has the antennæ subfiliform in both sexes.

Apellatus tasmanicus, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, depressed, subopaque, testaceous or flavo-testaceous, the eyes and a broad marginal vitta on each elytron, extending from the shoulder to close to the apex and widening behind, black or piceous; above and beneath glabrous. Head sparsely, minutely punctate; the eyes large and narrowly separated in the male, a little smaller and more distant in the female; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi sharply securiform, its apical side nearly one-half longer than the outer side; the antennæ very elongate in the male, shorter in the female, in both sexes slender and subfiliform, joints 3 and 4 equal in length, 11 shorter than 10, ovate. Prothorax broader than long; the sides parallel behind, moderately rounded in front; the surface thickly, minutely punctate, shallowly grooved down the middle, and with small deep basal foveæ. Elytra four and one-half times the length of, and very much wider than, the prothorax, elongate-oval, subparallel towards the base, flattened on the disc; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, becoming convex at the apex, almost smooth. Beneath very sparsely, minutely punctate. Legs elongate, the penultimate joint of the tarsi strongly lamellate beneath.

♂. Anterior tibiæ slightly sinuous on the inner side, the intermediate tibiæ curved.

Length 6–8, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Sent in plenty by Mr. Walker. This insect is allied to *A. amœnus*, Pasc. (= *lateralis*, Pasc., *nec* Bohem.). In some of the other species of the genus the males exhibit much more pronounced characters. Chiefly under *Eucalyptus* bark (Walker).

CHROMOMÆA.

Chromomæa, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 490 (1866).

Mr. Walker's collection contains two species of this genus: one of them is represented by a badly mutilated example only, the other is here described.

Chromomæa nigriceps, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, narrow, almost glabrous, subopaque, the elytra shining; varying in colour from testaceous to piceo-testaceous, the head, and sometimes the prothorax also, black or

piceous, the suture very narrowly infuscate or piceous; beneath in great part piceous; the antennæ brown or pitchy-brown, the legs testaceous or brownish. Head densely, finely punctate, the epistoma short and limited behind by a deep groove; the eyes moderately large, separated by a space about equalling half the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi elongate-triangular; the antennæ extending nearly to the middle of the elytra, rather slender, joints 3 and 4 equal in length, 11 shorter than 10. Prothorax a little broader than long, feebly convex, slightly flattened on the disc; the sides parallel behind, moderately rounded in front; the surface densely and rugulosely punctured, with very shallow basal foveæ placed just within the margin. Elytra three and one-half times the length of, and much wider than, the prothorax, oblong-oval, parallel towards the base; finely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, sparsely, shallowly, minutely punctate. Legs moderately long, the femora stout; the intermediate and hind tibiæ feebly bowed inwards and subsinuate. Length 6½, breadth 2 mm. (♂).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Three specimens, all males. This species is not very closely allied to any of those described by Pascoe, or F. Bates, whose types I have examined. The head is less prolonged in front than in *C. rufipennis*, Blackb., the labrum being much shorter; the eyes are larger and more prominent than in that insect.

Allecula.

Allecula, Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth., ii., p. 21 (1801); Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 502.

Allecula luctuosa, n. sp.

Elongate, very broad, subparallel, flattened above, subopaque, glabrous, brownish-black, the prothorax piceous, the oral organs, antennæ, coxæ, tibiæ, and tarsi ferruginous. Head rather small, closely, finely, very irregularly punctate, the epistoma large and broad; the eyes transverse, feebly emarginate, comparatively small, separated by a space rather greater than the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi stout, subcultriform; the antennæ rather slender, about half the length of the body, joints 3 and 4 equal. Prothorax convex, strongly transverse, at the base nearly twice the width of the head; the sides parallel behind, strongly rounded in front; the

surface minutely, rather sparsely punctate, deeply canaliculate in the middle at the base, and with very small foveæ just within the basal margin. Elytra four and one-half times the length, and twice the width of the prothorax, gradually widening for two-thirds of their length, and then abruptly rounded and converging to the apex ; finely and sharply punctate-striate, the punctures deep and very closely placed ; the interstices feebly convex, almost smooth (exceedingly minutely and very sparsely punctate when viewed under a strong lens). Beneath very sparsely, minutely punctate, the sides of the metasternum coarsely punctured. Legs moderately elongate, the tibiæ widening outwards. Length $14\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Mount Wellington, near Hobart, at an elevation of 1,000 feet.

One specimen. The deep median groove at the base of the thorax is perhaps accidental.

Homotrysis.

Homotrysis, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 487 (1866); Blackburn, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr., xiv., p. 319.

The differences between this genus and *Allecula* have not yet been properly defined. The two species described below belong to *Homotrysis* as adopted by Blackburn.

Homotrysis bicolor, n. sp.

Elongate, rather broad, subparallel, flattened above, shining, rufous; the elytra, except at the extreme base, pitchy-black ; the under surface, the prothorax excepted, piceo-ferruginous ; above sparsely clothed with long, suberect, fulvo-cinereous hairs. Head sparsely and rather coarsely punctate, behind the epistoma deeply transversely depressed ; the eyes moderately large, rather deeply emarginate, separated by a space equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above ; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi stout, subsecuriform ; the antennæ extending to the basal third of the elytra, moderately stout, joints 3 and 4 equal in length. Prothorax convex, strongly transverse, much wider than the head ; the sides parallel from the middle to the base, rounded in front ; the hind angles rectangular ; the surface coarsely, thickly punctate, depressed in the middle before the base, and with rather deep basal foveæ. Elytra four and one-third times the length of, and one-half broader than, the prothorax, subparallel for about two-

thirds of their length, and thence rounded and converging to the apex; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures very closely placed, the striæ shallow; the interstices almost flat, each with one or two very irregular rows of coarse scattered punctures, which, like those of the striæ, become finer towards the apex. Legs elongate, rather stout. Length $9\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 3 mm. (♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Franklin and Hobart.

Two specimens. Also sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum.

Homotrysis scabrosa, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather convex; the head and prothorax obscure rufous, opaque; the elytra reddish-brown, slightly shining; the eyes black, the legs and antennæ ferruginous; the upper surface clothed with fine decumbent fulvous hairs. Head scabrous; the eyes large, very deeply emarginate (the inner portion appearing oblique), coarsely granulated, separated by a space about equalling half the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi moderately stout, triangular; antennæ rather stout, extending to about two-thirds of the length of the elytra, the joints from the third feebly serrate and gradually increasing in length, 3 as wide as, but shorter than, 4, 9–11 very elongate, subequal. Prothorax strongly transverse, feebly convex, widest a little before the middle, subtruncate at the base; the sides rounded anteriorly, straight and slightly converging from the middle to the base; the hind angles rectangular; the surface scabrous, the basal foveæ well-defined. Elytra about four times the length of, and much wider than, the prothorax, parallel to the middle and narrowing thence to the apex; finely and rather deeply striate, the striæ towards the base only with distinct punctures; the interstices convex, flat on the disc at the base, thickly and roughly punctured, the interspaces subgranulate towards the base. Legs elongate. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2 mm. (♂).

Hab. W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

One male specimen, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. Allied to *H. rufa*, Blackb., from Adelaide, but differing from it in its less elongate shape, the scabrous head and thorax, and the roughly-punctured elytra; the elytral striæ almost impunctate. Under bark of "white-gum," *Eucalyptus* sp. (Walker).

Nypsius, n. gen.

Apical joint of the maxillary palpi moderately stout, triangular, its apical and outer sides about equal in length, each very much longer than the inner side; mandibles bifid at the tip; antennæ moderately long, the joints thickening a little towards their apex (5–10 subcylindrical in *N. foveatus*, ♂), 3 and 5 subequal in length, 4 slightly longer; head rather small, short, a little exserted, obliquely narrowed behind the eyes, the latter moderately large, coarsely granulated, somewhat widely separated, transverse as viewed from above; prothorax strongly transverse, convex, feebly bisinuate at the base, with deep basal foveæ and a median groove terminating in a depression or fovea behind; elytra from four and one-half to five times the length of the prothorax, and in the widest part twice its breadth, elongate-oboval, or subparallel; legs elongate, the tibiæ and tarsi slender, the penultimate joint of the tarsi very feebly lamellate beneath, the posterior femora shallowly sulcate beneath towards the apex, the claws pectinate; body more or less elongate, sparsely pubescent, metallic or with metallic lustre, winged.

The two Tasmanian species referred to this genus cannot satisfactorily be included in any of the genera of Cistelidæ as at present defined; I am, therefore, compelled to use a new generic name for them. Both species have an oblique groove on each elytron below the base. The Australian representatives of this family are, as noted by Blackburn, very difficult to deal with, many of them apparently requiring new genera for their reception.

Nypsius æneopiceus, n. sp.

Elongate, rather broad, subparallel, depressed, very shining, æneo-piceous, indeterminately reddish-brown towards the suture; the oral organs and antennæ fusco-ferruginous; the legs ferruginous, the femora darker; above very sparsely clothed with fine, long, erect fuscous hairs. Head sparsely, finely punctate, behind the epistoma deeply transversely depressed; the eyes moderately large, transverse, feebly emarginate, separated by a space equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; the antennæ rather slender, not half the length of the body, joints 4–11 slightly decreasing in length, widening a little towards their apex, 9–11 equal in length. Prothorax convex, strongly transverse; the sides rounded in front, straight and slightly converging from the middle to the base; the hind angles rectangular; the surface very sparsely, finely punctate, with a median channel, which

becomes wider and deeper before and behind the middle, and large and deep basal foveæ. Elytra five times the length, and in their widest part fully twice the width, of the prothorax, gradually widening for two-thirds of their length and then somewhat abruptly narrowing to the apex; finely and shallowly punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed; the interstices almost flat throughout, each with a single very irregular row of widely separated fine punctures; each elytron deeply obliquely depressed on the disc below the base. Length 9½, breadth 3½ mm. (♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Franklin, Huon River.

One specimen. This insect has more the facies of some of the winged species of Helopidæ than of a Cistelid.

Nypsius foveatus, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 1, ♂.)

Elongate-obovate, rather narrow, somewhat flattened above, shining; the head, prothorax, and scutellum, greenish-æneous; the elytra æneous or æneo-cupreous; the antennæ, femora, and under surface in great part piceous, the tibia and tarsi pitchy-red; above sparsely clothed with rather long, decumbent fuscous hairs. Head somewhat closely, finely punctate, behind the epistoma deeply transversely depressed; the eyes moderately large, rather deeply emarginate, separated by a space about equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; the antennæ rather stout, extending to about the basal third of the elytra, joints 5–10 long and subcylindrical, shorter than 4, 11 shorter than 10, ovate. Prothorax transverse, moderately convex; the sides subparallel from about the middle to the base, rounded in front, the hind angles rectangular; the surface thickly, somewhat coarsely punctate, sulcate down the middle, the groove terminating in a deep triangular excavation behind and also becoming deeper in front, and with a deep fovea on either side of the disc about the middle and very deep basal foveæ. Elytra about four and one-half times the length, and in the widest part nearly twice the width, of the prothorax, obvate, widest at one-third from the apex; finely and shallowly punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed; the interstices almost flat, somewhat thickly punctured; each elytron deeply obliquely depressed on the disc below the base. Legs simple. Length 7, breadth 2½ mm. (♂).

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston.

Two male examples. This species somewhat resembles a *Chromomæa*, but it differs from that genus in the short bifid mandibles, short thorax, etc. The thorax has five deep foveæ, a character not possessed by any other Cistelid known to me.

Metistete.

Metistete, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 489 (1866).

Metistete costatipennis, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, convex, opaque, glabrous, pitchy-black, the tibiæ and tarsi brownish. Head densely, rugosely punctured, the epistoma limited behind by a fine shallow groove; the eyes large, not prominent, feebly emarginate, separated by a space not equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; the mandibles feebly cleft at the apex; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi broadly securiform; the antennæ extending to about the basal third of the elytra, stout, thickening a little outwardly, joint 3 very elongate, nearly twice as long as 4, 4 and 5 subequal, 6–9 slightly longer (10 and 11 broken off). Prothorax as long as broad, truncate at the base, flattened on the disc, slightly wider at the base than at the apex, the sides moderately rounded anteriorly, parallel behind; the entire surface densely, rugosely punctured, without trace of basal foveæ or median channel. Elytra nearly twice the width, and almost four times the length of the prothorax, convex, parallel to the middle, and thence rapidly narrowed to the apex, the humeri rounded; with rows of coarse, deep, round punctures, which are separated one from another by transverse raised lines, the interstices strongly costate throughout and obsoletely granulate. Beneath coarsely punctured. Legs moderately stout. Body apterous. Length $8\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

One mutilated specimen only, apparently dead when found. This insect will probably prove to be generically distinct from *Metistete,* but it can be placed in it for the present.

Otys, n. gen.

Apical joint of the maxillary palpi narrow, elongate-triangular, its outer side a little longer than the apical side, the latter about twice the length of the inner side; mandibles bifid at the tip; antennæ rather short and slender, joints 3 and 4 elongate, equal, 4–11 more or less obconic, 5–11 almost equal in length; head short, sunk up to the eyes in the prothorax; eyes very coarsely granulated, large, deeply emarginate (oblique as viewed from above), rather narrowly separated; prothorax strongly transverse, very feebly bisinuate at the base, and with small basal foveæ;

elytra wider than, and three or four times the length of, the prothorax, oval or oblong-oval; legs rather short, the femora stout; anterior and intermediate tarsi with joints 3 and 4, and the posterior tarsi with joint 3, lamellate beneath; posterior femora sulcate beneath (towards the apex only in *O. pallens*); claws pectinate; body oblong-oval, narrow, glabrous or pubescent, winged.

Three small species from North or West Australia are referred to this genus; two are glabrous and one pubescent, the latter possessing extraordinary male-characters. The narrow apical joint of the maxillary palpi, the comparatively short legs, etc., separate *Otys* from *Allecula*, F. (including *Homotrysis*, *Hybrenia*, etc.), *Hymenorus*, Muls., and *Scaletomerus*, Blackb. I do not attach any importance to the greater or less sulcature of the hind femora beneath, a character used by Blackburn to distinguish some of the Australian genera. *Otys* is perhaps nearest allied to *Scaletomerus*, which possesses two species of Harpalid facies.

Otys harpalinus, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, shining, glabrous; the head and prothorax rufous or obscure rufous, the elytra pitchy-black or piceous, the suture sometimes obscure rufous towards the base; the antennæ ferruginous, the legs testaceous; beneath ferruginous, the abdomen piceous. Head thickly, very finely punctate; the eyes large, separated in both sexes by a space about equalling one-half the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; antennæ not quite half the length of the body in the male, shorter in the female. Prothorax strongly transverse, convex, widest a little behind the middle, the sides rounded in front and slightly converging behind, the hind angles subrectangular; the surface closely, very finely punctate and with a few coarser punctures intermixed, canaliculate behind, and with small but distinct basal foveæ. Elytra about three or three and one-half times the length of, and considerably wider than, the prothorax, oblong-oval; finely punctate-striate; the interstices almost flat on the disc, slightly convex towards the sides and apex, very sparsely, exceedingly minutely punctate, and with a coarser puncture here and there intermixed. Posterior femora sulcate beneath from near the base to the apex.

♂. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuous within; posterior femora sparsely ciliate along their lower edge.

Length 4–4½, breadth 1⅔ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

Three specimens, two of which have been forwarded to the British Museum. This species has much the facies of a small Harpalid. It cannot be referred to *Scaletomerus*, Blackb., which has a securiform apical joint to the maxillary palpi.

Otys pallens, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, convex, glabrous, subopaque, the elytra rather shining; pale testaceous, the eyes black. Head thickly, very finely punctate; the eyes large, somewhat narrowly separated; antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, joints 5–11 moderately elongate. Prothorax convex, strongly transverse, the sides parallel from the middle to the base, rounded in front, the hind angles rectangular; the surface closely, very finely punctate, and with a few scattered coarser punctures on the basal part of the disc, obsoletely canaliculate behind, and with small but distinct basal foveæ. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, oblong-oval; finely and deeply punctate-striate, the punctures very closely placed; the interstices feebly convex, sparsely, very finely punctate, and with a few scattered coarser punctures intermixed. Posterior femora shallowly sulcate beneath in their outer third. Legs simple in the male. Length 4½, breadth about 2¼ mm. (♂).

Hab. W. Australia—Cassini Island.

One male specimen, in mutilated condition, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. This insect resembles a small pallid *Phaleria*. It differs from *O. harpalinus* in the more deeply punctate-striate elytra, the interstices much more distinctly punctured. The antennæ are more elongate in the male, the legs being quite simple in this sex. The posterior femora are sulcate beneath at the apex only.

Otys armatus, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 2, ♂.)

Oblong-oval, convex, shining, entirely testaceous, the eyes excepted, somewhat thickly clothed with moderately long, semi-erect fulvous hairs. Head sparsely, finely punctate; the eyes large, separated by a space not equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; antennæ almost half the length of the body. Prothorax strongly transverse, very convex, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind, the hind angles rectangular; the surface thickly, finely punctate, and with small but

distinct basal foveæ. Elytra rather more than three times the length of, and a little wider than, the prothorax, oblong-oval, widest about the middle; with regular rows of fine punctures placed in almost obsolete striæ; the interstices flat and each with a row of precisely similar punctures, the first (or sutural) interstice more thickly punctured towards the base. Posterior femora sulcate beneath.

♂. Anterior tibiæ armed on the inner side about the middle with a small triangular tooth; posterior tibiæ broadly and unequally dilated, bisinuate on their upper and lower edges, with a broad and deep oblique groove extending across their inner face, the concavity smooth within; posterior femora sparsely ciliate along their lower edge.

Length 4, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Parry Harbour.

One specimen of this extraordinary little Cistelid has been sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. The broadly dilated hind tibiæ have the appearance of being twisted, and are deeply obliquely excavated on their inner face. The third joint of the four front tarsi is more feebly lamellate beneath than in the two other species here referred to the same genus. Notwithstanding its hairy clothing and somewhat different facies, I hesitate to treat it as generically distinct therefrom. Under bark (Walker).

Iophon, n. gen.

Maxillary palpi stout, the apical joint rather small, subtriangular; mandibles feebly cleft at the tip; antennæ long and stout in both sexes, the joints obconic, 3 and 4 equal in length, the others gradually becoming more elongate, 8–11 subequal; head short, convex; the eyes rather small, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, widely separated in both sexes; prothorax subcordate, truncate at the base and apex, with shallow basal foveæ, the lateral carina almost obsolete and placed far beneath the margin as seen from above; scutellum subtriangular, small; elytra much wider than the prothorax, parallel to beyond the middle, moderately elongate, convex; legs stout, rather short, abnormal in the male; tarsi with the penultimate joint feebly lamellate beneath; claws pectinate; body narrow, parallel, convex, pubescent, winged.

The above characters are taken from a single species from N. Australia. It has a very different facies from

any Cistelid known to me. The elytra are almost connate, though the wings are visible beneath them. The insect appears to live in ant's nests.

Iophon myrmecophilus, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 4, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, narrow, convex, shining, brownish-ferruginous, somewhat thickly clothed with long, decumbent, fulvous hairs. Head densely, finely punctate; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra. Prothorax convex, subcordate, much wider than the head, a little broader than long; the hind angles rectangular; the surface finely and rather closely punctate, distinctly canaliculate for a short distance before the middle and also feebly at the base. Elytra about three and one-fourth times the length of, and nearly one-half wider than, the prothorax; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures very closely placed, but becoming more scattered on the apical declivity; the interstices almost flat, irregularly uniseriate-punctate, the punctures similar to those of the striæ and towards the base becoming more crowded. Beneath thickly punctured.

♂. Antennæ a little longer than in the female; apical joint of the maxillary palpi stouter and more triangular; legs much stouter, the femora especially, the tibiæ strongly bowed inwards, the intermediate and hind tarsi with their basal joints greatly thickened and compressed.

Length 4–4½, breadth 1⅓–1¼ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Port Darwin.

One pair has been sent me by Mr. Walker; and others have been forwarded by him to the British Museum. Found under stones, in the nests of *Ectatomma reticulatum*, Forel; also taken on the wing (Walker).

Nocar.

Nocar, Blackburn, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr., xiv., p. 328 (1891).

Nocar latus.

Nocar latus, Blackb., *loc. cit.*, p. 329.

Hab. Tasmania—New Norfolk and Hobart.

Several specimens, agreeing with one from South Australia received from the describer of the species; the localities given by him are South Australia and Victoria.

Taxes, n. gen.

Apical joint of the maxillary palpi stout, triangular, its apical and outer sides about equal in length; mandibles bifid at the tip; antennæ slender, short, joint 3 twice as long as 2 and shorter than 4, the following joints gradually decreasing in length and increasing in width, 11 bluntly rounded at the tip; head short and broad; eyes very widely separated, coarsely granulated; prothorax strongly transverse, bisinuate at the base, with distinct basal foveæ; scutellum strongly transverse, triangular; elytra three times the length of, and at the sides forming almost a continuous outline with, the prothorax; metasternum short; legs short and slender; the penultimate joint of the tarsi feebly or obsoletely lamellate beneath; claws pectinate; body oblong-oval, clothed with very fine sericeous pubescence, winged.

This genus is not very closely allied to any other Cistelid known to me. It approaches *Hymenorus*, Muls., and *Nocar*, Blackb. The legs and antennæ are very short, and the penultimate joint of the tarsi is obsoletely or feebly lamellate beneath. The two species referred to it have somewhat the facies of a small *Alphitobius*. I am unable to detect any external sexual characters.

Taxes depressus, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 3.)

Oblong-oval, depressed, shining, pitchy-black, partly ferruginous beneath; the legs and antennæ piceous or pitchy-brown, the basal joints of the latter sometimes ferruginous, the knees and the tarsi testaceous; above and beneath rather sparsely clothed with a short fine griseous pubescence; the entire upper surface very closely, finely punctate, the punctures more crowded upon the head than elsewhere, the lower surface more sparsely punctured, the propleuræ rugosely punctured. Antennæ about reaching the humeri, the apical three joints as broad as long. Prothorax convex, at the base more than twice as broad as long, very much wider at the base than at the apex; the sides strongly rounded from the middle forwards, almost parallel behind; the hind angles rectangular. Elytra about three and one-fourth times the length of the prothorax, depressed; the sides subparallel to the middle, and thence arcuately converging to the apex; finely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed and distinctly coarser than those of the interstices, the latter flat on the disc and convex at the sides and apex. Penultimate joint of the tarsi very narrowly and obsoletely lamellate beneath. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

Four specimens, found under bark of "white-gum," *Eucalyptus* sp.

Taxes alphitobioides, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, shining, pitchy-black ; the legs and antennæ pitchy-brown, the three basal joints of the latter, the knees and tarsi testaceous ; above and beneath rather sparsely clothed with a short fine griseous pubescence ; the head and prothorax densely and finely, the elytra more sparsely and more coarsely, punctate. Antennæ extending to a little beyond the humeri ; the apical three joints slightly longer than broad. Prothorax convex at the base, about twice as broad as long ; the sides strongly rounded from the middle forwards, almost parallel behind ; the hind angles rectangular. Elytra rather more than three times the length of the prothorax, flattened on the disc ; the sides subparallel to the middle, and thence arcuately converging to the apex ; finely punctate-striate, the punctures not coarser than those of the interstices, the latter flat on the disc and convex at the sides and apex. Penultimate joint of the tarsi narrowly lamellate beneath. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

One specimen. Closely allied to *T. depressus,* but more convex and more elongate, the antennæ a little longer, the thorax less transverse and more densely punctured, the elytral interstices more sparsely and more coarsely punctured, the punctures not finer than those of the striæ, the penultimate joint of the tarsi more distinctly lamellate beneath. A second specimen, from Port Darwin, has been sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum.

LAGRIIDÆ.

Lagria.

Lagria, Fabricius, Ent. Syst., p. 124 (1775).

Eight species of this genus have been described from Australia : representatives of three were obtained by Mr. Walker, two of which I am unable to identify and have therefore ventured to name them.

Lagria grandis.

Lagria grandis, Gyll. in Schönh., Syst. Ins., i., 3, App., p. 9; Blanch., in Dumont d'Urville's Voyage au Pole Sud, iv. Ins., p. 183, t. 12, fig. 9; Er., in Wiegm. Archiv, 1842, i., p. 370.

Lagria rufescens, Boisd., Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ent., ii., p. 286.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Sent in plenty from Tasmania, whence it has already been recorded. The male of this species possesses very remarkable sexual characters. Found on flowers and by beating herbage, also on the wing (Walker).

Lagria æneoviolacea, n. sp.

Lagria æneoviolacea, Deyr., in litt.

Broadly obovate, shining; the head, prothorax, and scutellum æneous; the elytra metallic-green, shading into æneous, with a broad transverse evanescent fascia about the middle, and the inner part of the epipleuræ, cupreo-violaceous; beneath, the coxæ, and the basal half of the femora rufous or rufo-testaceous; the antennæ black, with joints 3 and 4 obscurely rufous at the base; the upper surface somewhat thickly clothed with long erect whitish hairs. Head rather broad, coarsely, closely punctate, the interspaces irregularly raised; the eyes transverse, large, not prominent, separated by a space about equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above, exceedingly deeply emarginate; the antennæ not half the length of the body, gradually thickening outwardly, joint 3 longer than 4, 4–10 decreasing in length, 10 nearly as broad as long, 11 as long as 9 and 10 united. Prothorax convex, a little broader than long, slightly wider than the head, feebly rounded at the sides, the base sharply margined laterally and with the margin projecting outwards; the surface very coarsely and closely punctured, the interspaces towards the sides transversely raised, the disc with a smoother space down the middle. Elytra three and one-half times the length, and in the widest part nearly two and one-half times the width, of the prothorax, widest at one-third from the apex, very obtuse behind, closely, coarsely punctate, the interspaces smooth and transversely or obliquely plicate. Beneath very sparsely punctured.

♂. Antennæ with joint 1 more elongate, and 8–10 shorter, than in the female, 9 and 10 sharply produced at their inner apical angle, 11 nearly as long as 8–10 united; the tibiæ bowed inwards and denticulate on their inner edge.

Length 10–12, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

This is a rather common species in Western Australia, and specimens of it from King George's Sound, Albany, Champion Bay, Swan River, Fremantle, etc., are contained in the collections of F. Bates and Pascoe, and in that of the British Museum, where it stands under the name of *L. tomentosa*, Fabr., or *L. tomentosa*, Boisd. It differs, however, from the Fabrician type of *L. tomentosa*, which is preserved in the Banksian collection, not only in colour, but in having the elytra more finely punctured, with the interstices much more irregularly and more strongly plicate (they are very little raised in *L. tomentosa*). The male characters are very similar to those of *L. grandis*, and the eyes are formed as in that species. The description of the male is taken from specimens in Mr. F. Bates's collection, Mr. Walker having found female examples only. The violaceous fascia on the elytra is evanescent and variable in position —at the middle, base, or apex—and is sometimes entirely obsolete.

Lagria australis, n. sp.

Obovate, shining, greenish-æneous; the body beneath, the epipleuræ in part, and the femora, except at the apex, rufous, the rest of the legs, and the antennæ, black; the upper surface somewhat thickly clothed with long erect whitish hairs. Head narrow, with the sides behind the eyes obliquely converging in the male; coarsely and rugosely punctured behind, more sparsely so in front, the punctures very coarse between the eyes; the upper portion of the eyes moderately large and rounded in the female, transverse in the female, rather feebly emarginate, separated by a space about equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; the antennæ very short in both sexes, much thickened outwardly in the male, moderately so in the female—(♂) joint 10 strongly transverse and 11 nearly three times the length of 10, (♀) joint 10 slightly broader than long and 11 twice as long as 10. Prothorax not wider than the head, convex, almost as long as broad, slightly narrower at the apex than at the base, the base without distinct margin, the surface coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures on the anterior part of the disc more scattered and coarser than on the other parts. Elytra about four and one-half times the length, and at the base twice the width, of the prothorax, widest at one-third from the apex, obliquely converging

behind ; coarsely, closely punctate, the interspaces smooth and irregularly raised. Beneath very sparsely punctured. Tibiæ unarmed in the male. Length 8–10, breadth 3½–4½ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

Two examples. Smaller and narrower than *L. æneo-violacea,* the head and thorax much narrower, the antennæ very short and more thickened outwardly, the eyes much less deeply emarginate and with the upper portion more rounded, the head more rugosely punctured behind, the thorax not margined at the base and simply punctured. The male is immature and has the basal joints of the antennæ rufous and the epipleuræ entirely testaceous. *L. australis* differs from *L. cyanea,* Macl., specimens of which from Queensland are contained in Mr. F. Bates's collection, in having the thorax and the interocular space of the head less densely punctured, the eyes larger and more rounded, the antennæ darker at the base, and the elytral interspaces more strongly plicate.

MELANDRYIDÆ.

Dircæa.

Dircæa, Fabricius, Ent. Syst., Suppl., pp. 6, 121 (1798).
Phloiotrya, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent., v., p. 35 (1832).

Dircæa velutina, n. sp.

Elongate, flattened-cylindrical, opaque, pitchy-brown or brown, the front of the head and the apex of the prothorax ferruginous, the antennæ, legs, and under surface ferruginous or fusco-ferruginous ; above and beneath thickly clothed with a very fine sericeous brown pubescence, the entire upper surface very densely, minutely punctate. Antennæ short, extending very little beyond the humeri, joint 3 much shorter than 4, 4–10 obconic, 11 oblong-ovate. Prothorax convex, flattened along the middle of the disc, a little broader than long, much wider at the base than at the apex ; the sides, as viewed from above, obliquely converging from a little before the base to the apex, and rounded behind, the marginal carina not extending beyond the middle forwards ; the apex rounded, the base feebly bisinuate, the hind angles obtuse ; the surface sometimes with indications of a smooth median line on the disc, without trace of basal foveæ. Elytra elongate, subparallel to beyond the middle, flattened towards the suture, with

indications of two or three faint costæ on the disc. Beneath very densely punctured, the metasternum smoother in the middle; propleuræ separated from the prosternum by a very sharp carina extending obliquely from the anterior margin of the prothorax to the anterior coxal cavity. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$–11, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Franklin, Launceston, and Hobart.

I have received five specimens of this species, apparently all females. *D. velutina* is allied to *D. vaudoueri*, Muls., and *D. mexicana*, Champ., but differs from both of these in having the thorax more narrowed in front. The sides of the thorax are incompletely margined, as in *D. mexicana*. Under bark of *Eucalyptus obliquus* (stringy bark), usually at a considerable elevation (Walker).

Dircæa venusta, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 5, ♂.)

Elongate, subcylindrical, subopaque; the head black; the prothorax ferruginous or rufo-testaceous, with a large trapezoidal black patch on the disc; the elytra black or piceous, with an oblique patch on the outer part of the disc before the middle, and a transverse fascia at one-third from the apex—extending to near the suture and constricted at the middle,—pale yellow, the sutural, basal, and lateral margins, the shoulders, and an oblong spot near the margin about the middle, ferruginous; the antennæ black, with the base rufo-testaceous, the oral organs and legs ferruginous, the middle of the femora, the anterior tibiæ (except at the base), and the anterior tarsi more or less infuscate; beneath black or piceous, the ventral segments ferruginous at the apex; the surface very densely, minutely punctured and clothed with a fine sericeous pubescence, which partakes largely of the ground-colour. Antennæ slender, filiform, about half the length of the body, joint 3 a little shorter than 4, 4–11 subequal. Prothorax convex, transverse, narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and slightly converging behind, the hind angles rectangular, the base very feebly bisinuate, the marginal carina extending forwards to near the apex the surface rather deeply canaliculate in the middle at the base and with an elongate groove on either side of this. Elytra about four times the length of the prothorax, parallel to beyond the middle, the humeral callus finely transversely strigose, the sutural stria distinct, the disc with indications of two or three faint costæ. Beneath very densely punctured; propleuræ not separated from the prosternum by a distinct suture. Anterior tarsi broadly dilated in the male. Length 5–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania — Mount Wellington, Hobart, and Mount Arthur, near Launceston.

Four specimens. This insect, to judge from the description, has the elytra marked somewhat as in the Chilian *Dentipalpus pictus*, Philippi. It differs from all the known species of *Dircæa* in its peculiar coloration. In the form of the maxillary palpi, tibial spurs, elytral suture, sterna, etc., it agrees with *Dircæa*. Under bark of *Eucalyptus coccifera* on Mount Wellington, at an elevation of 4,000 feet; and under bark of "sassafras" (*Atherosperma moschatum*) on Mount Arthur, at about 2,000 feet (Walker).

Talayra, n. gen.

Head vertical, scarcely visible from above, convex, without frontal suture; eyes large, emarginate in front; maxillary palpi strongly serrate—joint 3 acutely triangular, 4 lunate, 5 very large and cultriform, its apical side very much longer than the outer side; antennæ elongate, filiform, joint 2 very short, 3–11 elongate, 7–11 subequal, slightly shorter than those preceding. Prothorax convex, declivous at the sides; the marginal carina extending to the middle forwards, obliterated in front; the base feebly bisinuate, the hind angles subrectangular. Elytra elongate, the width of the prothorax, parallel to the middle and narrowing thence to the apex. Anterior coxæ contiguous behind, separated in front by the broadly triangular prosternum; the cavities closed externally, open behind; the prosternum not separated from the propleura by a distinct suture. Intermediate coxæ divided by a very narrow process of the mesosternum; the cavities open externally, the trochantin visible. Metasternum elongate, sulcate down the middle from a little below the base to the apex, triangularly produced behind. Legs elongate. Intermediate and hind tibiæ elongate, deeply transversely notched along their outer edge; the spurs of the intermediate pair long and unequal in length, those of the hind pair very elongate (as in *Orchesia*), half the length of the first joint of the hind tarsi, and almost equal in length, all of them pectinate beneath. Anterior and intermediate tarsi with the fourth joint feebly bi-lobed, the anterior pair widened in the male; the first joint of the hind tarsi very elongate, nearly as long as the following joints united. Body elongate, convex, attenuate behind.

In the subequal and very elongate hind tibial spurs this genus resembles *Orchesia*, but differs from it in having the anterior coxæ contiguous behind, the hind

tibiæ elongate, etc.; the first-mentioned character separates it from *Ctenoplectron*, *Cuphosis*, *Serropalpus*, *Dircæa*, etc. It is possible that *Orchesia elongata*, Macl., from Queensland, and some of the New Zealand species referred to *Ctenoplectron*, may belong to this genus.

Talayra orchesioides, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 6, ♂.)

Pitchy- or reddish-brown, opaque, the head, oral organs, antennæ, and legs obscure ferruginous or ferruginous; the entire upper surface very densely, minutely punctate, and clothed with a fine sericeous brown pubescence. Antennæ about half the length of the body, slender. Prothorax transverse, strongly rounded at the sides anteriorly, subparallel behind, without trace of basal foveæ or median line. Elytra about four and one-half times the length of the prothorax, with indications of faintly impressed lines on the disc, the sutural stria well defined. Length 4½–9, breadth 1¼–2½ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Franklin, New Norfolk, and Launceston.

Numerous specimens, varying greatly in size. Chiefly under bark of *Eucalyptus* (Walker).

CTENOPLECTRON.

Ctenoplectron, Redtenbacher, Reise der Novara, ii., p. 136 (1868).

The described species of this genus are all from New Zealand.

Ctenoplectron agile, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 8.)

Very elongate, narrow, cuneiform, opaque, varying in colour from piceous to fuscous, the head (the eyes excepted), the prothorax, and the body beneath usually entirely or in part ferruginous or flavo-ferruginous; the antennæ pitchy-brown, with the first and second joints, and sometimes the eleventh also, rufo-testaceous; the legs testaceous or rufo-testaceous, the tibiæ and tarsi sometimes infuscate; above and beneath very minutely and very densely punctate, clothed with a short fine sericeous pubescence, which is of a yellowish-cinereous colour above and fulvous beneath. Antennæ about half the length of the body, very slender, filiform, joint 3 twice as long as 2, 3–11 subequal. Prothorax fully as long as broad, very convex, narrowed in front, widest a little

behind the middle, the sides rounded anteriorly and slightly converging behind, the base strongly bisinuate, the hind angles rectangular ; the disc deeply sulcate down the middle, the groove not extending to the apex ; the basal foveæ long and deep. Elytra about four times the length of, and slightly narrower than, the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base to the middle and thence rapidly narrowed to the apex, the apices attenuate and slightly dehiscent ; the disc flattened along the suture and with indications of three faint costæ, the sutural stria deep ; the humeri transversely strigose ; the apical third of the suture and the outer limb at the apex finely denticulate and setose. Legs slender and very elongate ; the intermediate and hind tibiæ with numerous transverse ridges on their outer edge, their spurs very unequal in length. Anterior tarsi slightly dilated in the male. Length 5½–8 breadth 1–1½ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Franklin, and New Norfolk.

Four specimens, varying greatly in size and colour. It agrees perfectly in its structural characters with the type of the genus, *C. fasciatum*, Redt. "This insect was found only among chips and on freshly-cut surfaces of wood, where some large *Eucalyptus* trees had been 'ringed'; it does not appear to possess the power of leaping like an *Orchesia*, but runs with greater speed than any beetle I have ever met with, and, being very fragile, is most difficult to secure in good condition (Walker)."

Orchesia.

Orchesia, Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins., ii., p. 159 (1807).
Clinocara, Thomson, Skand. Col., vi., p. 306 (1864).

Orchesia austrina, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, convex, pitchy-brown or fuscous, clothed with fine sericeous fulvous pubescence ; the antennæ rufo-testaceous, the six outer joints darker, the legs ferruginous ; the entire surface densely, very minutely punctate. Maxillary palpi subserrate, the apical joint moderately large and securiform. Antennæ slender, moderately long, the apical five joints thickened, 8–10 about as broad as long, 11 ovate. Eyes widely separated. Prothorax semicircular, strongly transverse, the basal foveæ shallow. Elytra forming a continuous outline with the prothorax, moderately long, rapidly narrowing from about the basal third. Prosternal process triangular. Length 3½, breadth 1⅓ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart, Launceston, and Franklin.

Apparently not uncommon in Tasmania. This species belongs to the section *Clinocara,* Thoms.; it is closely allied to the European *O. sepicola,* Rosenh. (= *minor,* Walk.), but is broader and less parallel, the elytra are narrowed from about the basal third, the antennæ and legs are shorter, and the basal foveæ of the thorax are shallow. *Orchesia elongata,* Macl., from Queensland, appears to be a very much larger and more elongate insect than *O. austrina;* the description is wholly inadequate. Under bark on rails, and also under *Eucalyptus* bark (Walker).

Mystes, n. gen.

Head scarcely deflexed, very short, sunk into the prothorax up to the eyes, with rather deep frontal suture; eyes transverse, entire, very widely separated, coarsely granulated; apical joint of the maxillary palpi small, very little wider than the third, feebly securiform; antennæ short, scarcely extending beyond the humeri, joint 3 elongate-triangular, twice the length of 2, 4–10 subtriangular, 4 wider than 3, 5–10 gradually decreasing in width, 9 and 10 about as broad as long, 11 ovate. Prothorax much wider than the head, transversely quadrate as viewed from above, with the greater part of the disc flattened, the lateral portions vertical, and the angles obtuse. Scutellum about as long as broad, emarginate on either side. Elytra almost flat, abruptly declivous at the sides, elongate, not wider than the prothorax, parallel, rounded at the apex, confusedly punctured. Anterior coxæ feebly exserted, contiguous; the cavities closed externally, open behind; the antecoxal part of the prosternum twice the length of the coxæ. Mesosternum largely developed before the middle coxæ, the latter subcontiguous. Metasternum elongate, broadly depressed along the middle. Legs moderately long; intermediate and hind tibiæ transversely notched along their outer edge; tibial spurs moderately long, subequal, the upper spur of the hind pair slightly longer than the lower one; penultimate joint of the tarsi simple, the basal joint of the hind pair longer than the following joints united. Body elongate, parallel, very depressed.

The single species from which the above characters are taken differs from all the other Melandryidæ known to me in its very depressed form. The scarcely deflexed head, transversely subquadrate thorax, and parallel, elongate elytra give it a peculiar facies.

Mystes planatus, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 7.)

Elongate, parallel, above and beneath (the eyes excepted), the antennæ, and legs ferrugineo-testaceous, the body clothed with a very fine sericeous pubescence ; the head and prothorax slightly shining, densely, finely punctate ; the elytra opaque, very densely, exceedingly minutely punctate, the punctures much finer than those on the head and prothorax. Prothorax as wide at the apex as at the base ; the sides as viewed from above parallel, rounded in front and obliquely converging at the base ; the vertical lateral portion rapidly narrowing posteriorly ; the disc broadly and shallowly depressed along the middle behind and with shallow basal foveæ. Elytra about four times the length of the prothorax, parallel for three-fourths of their length and then arcuately narrowed to the apex, very depressed, and with indications of several faintly-raised lines on the disc, the humeri rounded. Beneath densely, very minutely punctate, the meso- and metasternum smoother, the prosternum almost impunctate, the propleuræ punctured like the upper part of the prothorax. Length $6\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston.

One specimen; a second in the British Museum-set. Under bark of *Eucalyptus obliquus* (Walker).

Tellias, n. gen.

Head short, rather broad, scarcely deflexed, with well-defined frontal suture ; eyes moderately large, rounded, prominent, lateral, coarsely granulated ; apical joint of the maxillary palpi narrow, ovate, obliquely truncate at the apex ; mandibles bifid at the tip ; antennæ short, extending very little beyond the humeri, slender, joints 2 and 3 subequal in length, 4–10 obconic, 8–10 scarcely longer than broad, 11 much longer than 10, ovate. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, truncate at the base and apex, not wider than the head including the eyes, with deep oblique basal foveæ. Scutellum small, strongly transverse. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, widening to beyond the middle, moderately elongate. Anterior coxæ subcontiguous, separated by a very thin lamina; the cavities closely externally, but widely open behind. Middle coxæ very narrowly separated. Posterior coxæ widely separated; the intercoxal process broad, triangular. Legs short, slender ; tibial spurs very small ; penultimate joint of the tarsi lamellate beneath, the basal joint of the hind pair as long as the following joints united. Body oboval, narrow, depressed.

The single small species from Tasmania from which the above characters are taken is closely allied to the American genera *Thisias,** *Physcius*, *Cleodæus*, and *Conomorphus*, Champ., and *Eurypus*, Kirby. It approaches nearest to *Thisias*; but differs from that genus in its short head, more rounded eyes, narrow transversely subquadrate thorax, small and strongly transverse scutellum, etc. From *Lagrioida*, Fairm., which is also an allied form, it may be known by its depressed form, shorter limbs, etc.

Tellias fumatus, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 9.)

Ferruginous or fusco-testaceous, slightly shining, the eyes black, the sides of the prothorax usually broadly infuscate; the elytra pitchy-brown or piceous, with the disc before the middle broadly suffused with testaceous, this colour sometimes extending to the base; the antennæ and legs testaceous; the entire upper surface densely, finely punctate and finely pubescent. Head somewhat convex, the punctures between the eyes here and there longitudinally confluent. Prothorax rather convex, transversely subquadrate, the sides slightly converging behind and a little rounded in front, the base distinctly margined at the middle, the basal foveæ deep and in some specimens extending obliquely forwards to near the middle of the disc. Elytra four and one-half times the length of, and at the base one-half wider than, the prothorax, widening to about two-thirds of their length, and thence rapidly and arcuately converging to the apex, the humeri rounded, the disc flattened, the surface confusedly punctured, without trace of striæ. Beneath closely and finely, the pro- and mesosternum coarsely, punctured. Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and New Norfolk.

Found in some numbers, under the bark of *Eucalyptus* trees. I am unable to detect any external sexual characters.

LAGRIOIDA.

Lagrioida, Fairmaire and Germain, Col. Chil., p. 3 (1860); Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1863, p. 234.

As I have elsewhere noted,† this genus has the anterior

* Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 2, p. 102, t. 5, figs. 7, 7*a*, *b* (1889).
† Ent. Monthly Mag., xxvi., p. 121 (1890).

acetabula open behind, and it cannot be retained in the Lagriidæ, the position assigned to it by its authors. Its species live at the roots of plants on sandy coasts.

Lagrioida australis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, convex, shining, varying in colour from testaceous or rufo-testaceous to pitchy-brown, thickly clothed with a fine decumbent cinereous or yellowish-cinereous pubescence; the legs and antennæ testaceous; the entire upper surface densely, finely punctate, the punctures on the elytra here and there transversely confluent. Antennæ not half the length of the body, the apical three joints wider than those preceding—9 triangular, about as broad as long, 10 subtransverse, 11 ovate. Prothorax convex, about as long as broad; the sides rounded before the middle and slightly converging behind. Elytra about three and one-half times the length of the prothorax, oval. Beneath densely, finely punctate; the metasternum deeply longitudinally sulcate in the middle. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Sandy Bay, near Hobart, and Launceston.

Numerous examples, varying greatly in size and also in colour; some of the specimens are very small, and these I take to be the males. I have also received a specimen of it from the Rev. T. A. Blackburn, from S. Australia. Compared with the two described species of the genus, *L. obscurella*, Fairm. and Germ. (= *rufula*, Fairm. and Germ.), from Chili, and *L. brouni*, Pasc., from New Zealand, the present insect is much more closely allied to the Chilian than to the New Zealand form. It differs from the first-mentioned in its less elongate shape, shorter antennæ, more convex thorax, the sides of which are more rounded before the middle, and more deeply sulcate metasternum; the punctuation of the upper surface is precisely similar. *L. brouni* has the punctuation much coarser and not so close, and the antennæ more elongate. At roots of grass and herbage on the sand-hills, in company with *Edylius canescens*, Champ. (Walker).

Scraptia.

Scraptia, Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins., ii., p. 199 (1807); Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 585.

This genus has not hitherto been recorded from Aus-

tralia. There are three species represented amongst Mr. Walker's Tasmanian captures.

Scraptia laticollis, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather broad, depressed, shining, testaceous (the eyes excepted), the head slightly infuscate, finely pubescent; the entire upper surface thickly, finely punctate, the punctuation of the elytra a little coarser and more diffuse than that of the prothorax. Head short, broad; the eyes large, occupying the whole of the side of the head, widely separated, and coarsely granulated; antennæ rather long, joints 2 and 3 short, 3 slightly shorter than 2, 4 twice as long as 3, 5 a little longer than 4, 5–10 subequal in length. Prothorax feebly convex, very broad, nearly two and one-half times as broad as long, much wider than the head; the sides parallel at the base and broadly rounded in front; the base subtruncate; with distinct basal foveæ and a short median channel at the base. Elytra about five times the length of the prothorax, and scarcely wider than it at the base, parallel in front. Length 2, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂).

Hab. Tasmania—New Norfolk.

One male specimen. An insect sent me by the Rev. T. Blackburn from South Australia perhaps belongs to the same species; but as it is immature, the identification is doubtful.

Scraptia australis, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather depressed, shining, testaceous (the eyes excepted), finely pubescent, the entire upper surface thickly, finely punctate, the punctuation of the elytra a little more diffuse than that of the prothorax. Head strongly transverse, moderately broad, the eyes smaller than in *S. laticollis*, not extending to the base of the head; antennæ moderately long, joints 2 and 3 short, equal in length, 4 nearly twice as long as 3, 5 slightly longer than 4, 5–10 subequal in length. Prothorax more than twice as broad as long, convex, much wider than the head, greatly narrowed in front, the sides rounded and converging almost from the base, the base bisinuate, the basal foveæ faint. Elytra as in *S. laticollis*. Length 2–2½, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$–$\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Franklin.

Three specimens, including, I believe, both sexes. This insect is extremely like *S. ophthalmica*, Muls., of

the Mediterranean region; but differs from it in the closer punctuation of the head and thorax, and the finer punctuation of the elytra. The smaller eyes and the less transverse, more convex thorax, the latter with the sides rounded almost from the base, distinguish *S. australis* from *S. laticollis*.

Scraptia punctatissima, n. sp.

Elongate, feebly convex, moderately shining, ferrugineo-testaceous (the eyes excepted), finely pubescent; the antennæ fusco-testaceous, with the three basal joints testaceous, the legs testaceous; the entire upper surface densely, very minutely punctate, the punctuation of the elytra a little more diffuse than that of the prothorax. Head rather small; the eyes moderately large, occupying the whole of the side of the head, not prominent, widely separated, and somewhat finely granulated; antennæ rather short, joints 2 and 3 short, equal in length, 4 about twice as long as 3, 4–7 (8–11 broken off) equal in length. Prothorax convex, about twice as broad as long, fully one-half wider than the head, greatly narrowed in front, the sides rounded and converging from the base, the latter bisinuate. Elytra moderately elongate, flattened on the disc, a little rounded at the sides. Intermediate tibial spurs elongate and rather stout (hind pair broken off). Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

One imperfect specimen. Differs from the other species here described in the denser and finer punctuation of the upper surface; the eyes, too, are more finely granulated, the head less transverse, and the intermediate tibiæ spurs longer and stouter. It is possible that the insect may prove to be generically distinct from *Scraptia*.

PYTHIDÆ.

Tanylypa.

Tanylypa, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) iii., p. 152 (1869).

Tanylypa morio.

Tanylypa morio, Pasc., *loc. cit.*, p. 153, t. 11, f. 4.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

LISSODEMA.

Lissodema, Curtis, Ent. Mag., i., p. 187 (1832).

Lissodema hybridum.

Salpingus hybridus, Er., in Wiegm. Archiv, 1842, I., p. 182.

Hab. Tasmania—Mount Wellington, near Hobart, and Launceston.

Sent in numbers by Mr. Walker. Under bark of *Eucalyptus coccifera* on Mount Wellington, at an elevation of from 2,000–3,500 feet (Walker).

ŒDEMERIDÆ.

COPIDITA.

? *Sessinia*, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 45, nota (Jan., 1863).

? *Ananca*, Fairmaire and Germain, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1863, p. 267 (August).

Copidita, Leconte, New Sp. Col., p. 164 (1866); Leconte and Horn, Class. Col. N. Am., p. 405.

In this genus the mandibles are bifid at the tip. *Copidita* agrees with *Oxacis* (which has the mandibles pointed or entire at the tip) in having the eyes large, more or less oblong or oblique, and coarsely granulated; the thorax cordate or oblong cordate; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi elongate, cultriform or elongate-triangular; and the apical joint of the antennæ constricted about the middle. *Sessinia** and *Ananca* were not characterized by their authors; numerous species belonging to different genera have been assigned to them by various writers.

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* *Sessinia* has recently been characterized by Semenow [Horæ Ent. Ross., xxviii., pp. 454, 455, nota (1894)], who gives *Nacerdes livida*, F., as the type, and states that it has the mandibles acute and entire at the tip; *N. livida* is certainly not separable from *Oxacis*, Lec.

Copidita nigronotata.

Nacerdes nigronotata, Boh., Res. Eugen., Ins., p. 110 (1858).

Ananca nigronotata, Mast., Cat. Col. Austral. in Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2) i., p. 403.

Hab. Tasmania—Franklin on the Huon River.

One specimen, found flying after sunset.

Copidita punctum.

Œdemera punctum, Macl. in King's Survey, ii., p. 443 (1827).

Ananca puncta, Mast., Cat. Col. Austral. in Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2) i., p. 403.

? *Pseudolycus marginatus*, Lacord., Gen. Col., Atlas, t. 60, f. 1 (*nec* Guér.).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Apparently a common insect in Tasmania. In the male of this species the fifth ventral segment is very deeply bisinuate at the apex, leaving the genital organs exposed, the outer lobes of which are broad, stout, and subparallel. Under bark of *Eucalyptus globulus* and *E. obliquus* (Walker).

Copidita macleayi, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, the head and prothorax shining, the elytra opaque; the head flavo-testaceous, with the eyes, a broad median vitta, narrowed in front and behind, and a transverse mark in front, black; the prothorax flavo-testaceous, with a broad median vitta and the sides black; the scutellum flavo-testaceous; the elytra pitchy-brown or fuscous, with the suture and epipleuræ flavo-testaceous; the antennæ fuscous or fusco-testaceous; the palpi, mandibles, and legs black or piceous, the basal two-thirds of the femora testaceous; the abdomen and the sides of the metasternum piceous, the rest of the under surface testaceous or flavo-testaceous; above and beneath thickly clothed with a very fine, short, greyish sericeous pubescence. Head closely, finely punctate, with a narrow smooth space down the middle; the eyes moderately large, rather prominent, coarsely granulated; the mandibles bifid at the tip; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi elongate and cultriform in the male, elongate-triangular in the female; the antennæ in both sexes elongate, slender, and filiform, the apical

joint constricted at the middle. Prothorax cordate, as long as broad, the sides parallel behind, the base with a reflexed margin which projects laterally ; the disc broadly transversely depressed before the middle, the depression deepening into a large fovea towards the sides, and also transversely depressed in the centre at the base ; the surface densely, finely punctate, with a smooth impressed median line at the base. Elytra twice the width of the prothorax, moderately elongate ; very densely, minutely punctate, with three faint costæ on the disc and a more distinct one near the margin. Beneath very densely, minutely punctate.

♂. Fifth ventral segment truncate and fimbriate at the apex; the genital organs exposed, the outer lobes of which are long, curved, and rather slender.

Length 9½–11, breadth 2½–3½ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

This species, as well as the preceding, does duty for *C. punctum*, Macl., in collections ; it also occurs on the mainland of Australia. *C. macleayi* may be known from *C. punctum* by its less elongate shape, the more opaque and much more finely and densely punctured surface, the trivittate thorax, the denser and finer sericeous pubescence, and the very different structure of the genitalia in the male. Found under similar conditions to the preceding, *C. punctum* (Walker).

Copidita torrida, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, depressed, opaque, fusco-testaceous, the prothorax and elytra indeterminately darker at the sides, the legs and under surface testaceous ; above and beneath thickly clothed with a fine fulvo-cinereous pubescence. Head closely, finely punctate; the eyes in both sexes very large, coarsely granulated ; the mandibles bifid at the tip ; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi elongate and cultriform in both sexes ; the antennæ elongate, filiform, the apical joint slightly constricted at the middle. Prothorax oblong-cordate, a little longer than broad, parallel at the sides behind, the base with a reflexed margin which projects laterally ; the disc broadly transversely depressed before the middle, the depression deepening into a large shallow fovea on either side of the median line, and flattened in the centre at the base ; the entire surface densely, finely punctate. Elytra moderately elongate, twice the width of the prothorax ; very densely, finely punctate, with two faint costæ on the disc and a more distinct one near the margin. Beneath densely, very finely punctate.

♂. Fifth ventral segment broadly and shallowly arcuate-

emarginate at the apex ; the genital organs exposed, the outer lobes of which are broad, curved, and spoon-shaped

Length 10½–12½, breadth 2⅓–3⅓ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia, Port Darwin.

Two specimens. Allied to *C.* (*Nacerdes*) *nigripennis*, Montr., but differing from it in having the head and thorax more densely punctured, the thorax flatter and more shallowly foveate. On flowers (Walker).

Copidita bipartita, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, subopaque, testaceous, the eyes black, the elytra with the outer half fusco-plumbeous, this colour extending inwards for some little distance from the base downwards and continued along the first costa to the middle ; the antennæ, the tips of the mandibles, the palpi, and legs fuscous, the basal half of the femora testaceous ; the under surface testaceous, the ventral segments 2–5 fuscous ; above and beneath finely pubescent. Head closely, finely punctate, the eyes very large and coarsely granulated ; the mandibles bifid at the tip ; antennæ extending to beyond the middle of the elytra, slender, filiform, the apical joint slightly constricted beyond the middle. Prothorax oblong-cordate, a little longer than broad, slightly sinuate at the sides in front as viewed from above ; the disc deeply obliquely grooved on either side before the middle, slightly flattened in front and behind ; the base with a reflexed margin ; the surface closely, finely punctate. Elytra moderately long, twice as wide as the prothorax ; densely, finely punctate, the interspaces granulate, and with two rather sharp costæ on the disc and one near the margin. Beneath closely punctured. Length 9¼, breadth 2¼ mm. (♂).

Hab. W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

One female specimen.

Asclera.

Asclera, Schmidt, Linn. Ent., i., p. 38 (1846).

Asclera atkinsoni, n. sp.

Sessinia atkinsoni, C. O. Waterh., in litt.

Moderately elongate, black ; the prothorax rufous or flavo-rufous, shining ; the elytra green or bluish-green, with a more or less distinct narrow transverse yellowish fascia a little before the apex ; the antennæ black, with the two basal joints in the male, and the basal joint only in the female, testaceous beneath ; the maxillary palpi

black, testaceous beneath in the male ; the body beneath black, the ventral segments 1–4 yellow in the female ; the legs black, the base of the four hinder tibiæ sometimes obscure testaceous ; above and beneath, the prothorax excepted, clothed with fine cinereous pubescence. Head closely, finely punctate ; the eyes finely granulated, moderately large, transverse, reniform, feebly emarginate ; apical joint of the maxillary palpi long and cultriform in the male, shorter and stouter in the female ; mandibles bifid at the tip ; antennæ filiform, extending nearly to the middle of the elytra, shorter in the female, joints 8–11 shorter than those preceding, 11 constricted at the middle. Prothorax cordate, transverse in the female, about as long as broad in the male, margined at the base and apex ; the disc deeply foveate on either side before the middle ; the surface with a few widely scattered fine punctures, almost impunctate in one specimen. Elytra moderately long, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, densely, finely punctate, and with two faint costæ on the disc and one near the margin. Beneath thickly punctured. Claws simple.

♂. Fifth ventral segment shallowly triangularly emarginate at the apex; the genital organs exposed, the outer lobes of which are long, curved, rather slender, and concave, and fringed with long hairs within.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Specimens of this species, and of *A. sublineata,* were sent to the British Museum by Mr. Atkinson in 1877. Both were obtained in some numbers by Mr. Walker, from flowers of *Olearia,* etc.

Asclera sublineata, n. sp.

Sessinia sublineata, C. O. Waterh., in litt.

Moderately elongate, obscure green or bluish-green, slightly shining, the antennæ, palpi, and legs black ; each elytron with one or two cinereo-pubescent vittæ on the disc, the pubescence on the rest of the surface fuscous, that on the head, prothorax, and under surface cinereous. Head densely, moderately finely punctate ; the eyes rather small, transverse, reniform, finely granulated; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi elongate-triangular ; the mandibles bifid at the tip ; the antennæ filiform, about reaching the middle of the elytra, joints 6–11 subequal in length, shorter than those preceding, 11 not constricted at the middle. Prothorax as long as broad, subcordate, abruptly narrowed in front, densely, rather coarsely punctate, the disc very deeply, obliquely impressed on either side before the middle, the base and apex

feebly margined. Elytra moderately long, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, densely, finely punctate; each elytron with two faint costæ on the disc and another near the margin. Beneath rather sparsely punctured.

♂. Fifth ventral segment subtruncate at the apex; the modified sixth segment divided into two broad, strongly curved, spoon-shaped processes.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Apparently a common insect in Tasmania. It varies greatly in size, some of the males being very small. Smaller than *A. atkinsoni*, the antennæ less elongate and with the apical joint not constricted at the middle.

Dohrnia.

Dohrnia, Newman, Zoologist, 1851, App., p. cxxxiii. (♂.)

Ithaca, Olliff, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2) ii., p. 152 (1888). (♂.)

The type of this genus, *D. miranda*, Newm. (= *Ithaca anthina*, Olliff), from Tasmania, has the antennæ very peculiarly formed in the male sex (joints 5–7 being distorted and dilated), these organs being of normal form in the female. In the species now added the antennæ are simple in both sexes. The head is more produced in front, and the eyes are more oblong than in *Asclera*; the eyes are more finely granulated than in *Copidita* and *Oxacis*.

Dohrnia simplex, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, the head and prothorax shining, the elytra opaque; the head atro-cæruleous, the prothorax rufo-testaceous, the elytra bluish-black; the palpi, antennæ, and legs black, the antennæ with the three basal joints testaceous beneath in the male, the knees rufo-testaceous; the under surface, the prothorax excepted, cæruleous; above and beneath clothed with fine cinereous pubescence. Head finely and closely, in one specimen sparsely, punctate; the eyes oval, finely granulated; the mandibles bifid at the tip; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi elongate-triangular; the antennæ filiform, about reaching the middle of the elytra, the joints from the fifth gradually decreasing in length, 10 and 11 equal, 11 not constricted at the middle. Prothorax cordate, as long as broad, transversely depressed in front and also depressed in the middle behind, the base with a reflexed margin which projects laterally,

the surface thickly, finely punctate. Elytra moderately elongate, nearly twice the width of the prothorax, densely, finely punctate, the interspaces somewhat granulate ; each elytron with four feeble costæ. Beneath rather sparsely punctured. Claws simple.

♂. Fifth ventral segment broadly and deeply triangularly emarginate at the apex; the genital organs partly exposed.

Length 7½–9, breadth 2–2½ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

This insect greatly resembles *D. miranda,* Newm. (♀), but differs from it in having the antennæ simple in both sexes, the apical joint in the female much shorter and not constricted at the middle. Also found by Mr. Atkinson in Tasmania.

Pseudolycus.

Pseudolycus, Guérin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1833, p. 155.

The members of this genus bear a remarkable resemblance to some of the Lycidæ inhabiting the same localities.

Pseudolycus hæmorrhoidalis. (Plate VI., fig. 10, ♀, var.)

Lycus hæmorrhoidalis, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth., ii., p. 113.
Pseudolycus hæmorrhoidalis, Lacord., Gen. Col., v., p. 709.

Var. The elytra with the apex, suture, and outer margin ferruginous.

Pseudolycus cinctus, Guér., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1833, p. 157.

Var. The elytra entirely ferruginous.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

These forms were collected together at Hobart, by Mr. Walker, and there can be very little doubt that they belong to one variable species; one of the specimens is intermediate between *P. cinctus* and the variety with ferruginous elytra. In typical *P. hæmorrhoidalis* the elytra have only the apex ferruginous. Lacordaire suspected that the males only had the joints 3–7 (not 3–8) broadly widened;* but this is not the case, the antennæ being similarly formed in both sexes. The colour-differences

* The insect figured by Lacordaire, Gen. Col., Atlas, t. 60, fig. 1, has nothing to do with the genus *Pseudolycus.*

are not sexual. The apical joint of the antennæ is constricted at the middle. On felled timber, under bark, and flying, usually at a considerable elevation (Walker).

TECHMESSA.

Techmessa, F. Bates, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xiii., p. 113 (1874).

The known species of this genus are all from New Zealand. Mr. Walker obtained single specimens of two species in Tasmania; one of these has, unfortunately, been lost; the other is described below.

Techmessa ruficollis, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, narrow, the head opaque, the prothorax and elytra slightly shining; black, the prothorax rufo-testaceous, the oral organs obscure testaceous, the antennæ and legs black, the knees and tarsi paler; the upper surface sparsely clothed with long, fine, cinereous hairs, many of which are erect. Head densely, rugosely punctured; the eyes prominent, rounded, entire, and finely granulated; antennæ rather short, not half the length of the body, moderately slender, joint 1 stout, 2 short, 3 twice as long as 2, 3–10 subequal, 11 ovate, slightly longer than 10. Prothorax strongly transverse, convex, about as wide as the head, coarsely, closely punctate, the disc very deeply foveate on either side about the middle. Elytra about five times the length, and nearly twice the width, of the prothorax; very coarsely, deeply, and closely punctate, the punctures much coarser than on the prothorax. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

The single specimen described has the thorax abnormally formed, it being rounded on one side, and subangularly dilated on the other; the latter is perhaps the normal shape. As the genus is an addition to the Australian fauna, I have ventured to name the insect. *T. ruficollis* somewhat resembles the figure of *Megalocera rubricollis*, Hope (Mag. Zool., 1842, t. 88). Under *Eucalyptus* bark (Walker).

XYLOPHILIDÆ.

XYLOPHILUS.

Xylophilus, Latreille, Fam. Nat. du Règne Anim., p. 383 (1825); Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 584.

In addition to the four species described, Mr. Walker

also obtained single examples of two others, one from Tasmania and one from Adelaide River, but these latter are in a mutilated condition. All are quite distinct from *X. undatus*, Gemm. (= *fasciatus*, Boh.), the only recorded Australian species of the genus.

Xylophilus pectinicornis, n. sp. (Plate VI., figs. 12, ♂; 12*a*, antenna.)

♂. Moderately elongate, rather narrow, slightly shining; the head black, and the prothorax piceous; the elytra testaceous, with a very large, oblong, indeterminate pitchy-brown patch on the disc before the middle, extending almost to the suture and lateral margin, and narrowing inwards; the legs and antennæ testaceous, the hind femora infuscate; the upper surface finely and rather sparsely pubescent. Head thickly, minutely punctate; the eyes very large, narrowly separated in front, very coarsely granulated, the head narrowly extended behind them. Antennæ moderately long; joint 1 stout, long, and slightly curved; 2 stout, transverse; 3 very elongate, stout, curved, with the inner apical angle produced into a very long dentiform process, which extends almost in a line with the axis of the joint to beyond the apex of the following joint; 4 short; 5 strongly and angularly produced on the inner side, short; joints 6–10 each furnished with a long, slender, curved ramus; 11 very elongate, strongly clubbed at the tip, with the apex acuminate; the joints sparsely clothed with long fine hairs. Prothorax convex, broader than long, much narrower than the head, feebly rounded at the sides, densely, finely punctate, sharply and very deeply bifoveate at the base. Elytra moderately elongate, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, parallel in their basal half and gradually narrowing beyond, flattened above, thickly and rather coarsely punctured, and each with an oblique depression on the disc a little below the base. Legs long and slender, the hind femora thickened. Length nearly 2, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

One male specimen, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. This remarkable insect is allied to *X. trifasciatus*, Champ., and other Tropical American species. It differs from all these, however, in having joints 6–10 (instead of 4–10) furnished with a long ramus on the inner side, and the third joint abnormally formed; the thorax, too, is much shorter, and the legs more slender. It is one of the most interesting of Mr. Walker's discoveries, its minute size notwithstanding.

Xylophilus morulus, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, narrow, rather depressed, slightly shining, very finely pubescent; black, the elytra pitchy-black, the antennæ obscure testaceous, with the basal joints paler, the legs testaceous. Head broad, short, closely, finely punctate, obliquely narrowed at the sides behind the eyes; the latter very large and prominent, coarsely granulated, rather widely separated, the head very narrowly extended behind them. Antennæ about three-fourths the length of the body, rather slender; joints 3 and 4 equal in length; 4–10 moderately elongate and somewhat obconic; 11 longer and stouter than 10, obliquely acuminate at the tip. Prothorax convex, narrow, transversely subquadrate, with the anterior angles rounded; densely, rather finely punctate, and with two deep oblique foveæ at the base, these almost confluent behind so as to form a U-shaped depression. Elytra elongate, twice as wide as the prothorax, parallel to the middle and gradually narrowing beyond, flattened above, and deeply, obliquely depressed on the disc a little below the base, densely and moderately finely punctured throughout. Legs elongate and very slender (the hind pair broken off). Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂).

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston.

A single male example, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. A mutilated female from Hobart seems to belong to the same species; it differs from the male in having the elytra much shorter and broader, the eyes small, more finely granulated, and very widely separated.

Xylophilus fluctuosus, n. sp.

Rather short, broad, opaque, very finely pubescent; the head (the eyes excepted) and prothorax obscure ferruginous, the latter infuscate at the sides; the elytra testaceous, with two strongly angulated fuscous fasciæ—one before the middle, formed by two elongate confluent marks (the inner one subtriangular) on each elytron, the other a little beyond the middle, formed by a V-shaped mark on the disc of each elytron, these marks being connected by a broad transverse fascia extending across the suture; the antennæ and legs testaceous, the hind femora infuscate. Head convex, thickly, finely punctate, obliquely narrowed behind the eyes; the latter very large and prominent, coarsely granulated, rather widely separated in front, and feebly emarginate, the head narrowly extended behind them. Antennæ slender, thickening

outwardly, rather short ; joints 3–5 equal in length ; 9 and 10 subtransverse ; 11 stout, acuminate at the tip. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, with the anterior angles rounded, much narrower than the head, moderately convex, thickly, finely punctate, without distinct impressions on the disc. Elytra broad and rather short, twice as wide as the prothorax, gradually widening from the base to the middle, broadly rounded at the apex, transversely depressed a little below the base, thickly and rather coarsely punctate. Legs moderately long, slender, the hind femora rather stout. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1 mm. (♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

One female specimen, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. This insect somewhat resembles *X. stigmosus*, Champ., from Central America. The two fuscous zigzag fasciæ on the elytra are separated by a somewhat **M**-shaped mark of the ground-colour. Found by beating stunted *Acacias* (Walker).

Xylophilus albonotatus, n. sp.

Very short, broad, convex, opaque (slightly shining, when denuded of pubesence) ; the head black, sometimes ferruginous in front, the prothorax rufo-ferruginous, the elytra varying in colour from reddish-brown to piceous ; the antennæ ferruginous, the outer joints, the apical one excepted, slightly infuscate ; the legs ferruginous, the hind femora and tibiæ sometimes infuscate ; the elytra with two broad irregular fasciæ (one a little before, the other beyond the middle) and some scattered spots whitish-pubescent, the rest of the elytral pubescence fuscous, the head and prothorax also finely pubescent. Head broad, thickly, minutely punctate ; the eyes very large and coarsely granulated, widely separated, the head very narrowly extended behind them. Antennæ short ; joint 1 elongate, stout ; 2 stout, about as broad as long ; 3 rather slender, longer than broad ; 3–10 slightly increasing in width and decreasing in length ; 7–10 transverse ; 11 stout, obliquely acuminate at the tip. Prothorax narrower than the head, transversely subquadrate, with the anterior angles rounded, densely, finely punctate, and with a very shallow oblique groove on either side of the middle of the disc at the base. Elytra twice the width of the prothorax, short, a little rounded at the sides, feebly transversely depressed below the base, closely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Legs short, moderately slender, the hind femora stout.

♂. Posterior femora triangularly excised on the lower side near the base.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

Five examples, the male in a mutilated condition. In this curious little species the elytra have several patches of whitish pubescence, which tend to form two irregular transverse fasciæ, separated by a common transverse fusco-pubescent space. Of similar habits to the preceding (Walker).

ANTHICIDÆ.

Formicomus.

Formicomus, Laferté, Monogr. Anthic., p. 70 (1848).

Formicomus quadrimaculatus.

Formicomus quadrimaculatus, King, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. W., ii., p. 7.

Hab. South Australia—Port Adelaide.

One specimen.

Formicomus nigripennis, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, very shining ; the head (the eyes excepted) and prothorax rufo-testaceous, the elytra black ; the antennæ piceous, with the two basal joints rufo-testaceous, the palpi piceous; the anterior and intermediate femora fuscous, the hind femora piceous, the basal half of each rufo-testaceous, the tibiæ piceous, with the base and apex rufous, the tarsi rufous ; beneath black, the prothorax and mesosternum rufo-testaceous ; the upper surface clothed with long, widely scattered, suberect, cinereous hairs. Head large and convex, orbicular, with a few minute widely scattered punctures, the eyes moderately prominent ; antennæ rather slender, a little more than half the length of the body. Prothorax much narrower than the head, longer than broad, strongly constricted and compressed at the sides behind the middle, the pleuræ deeply grooved, the sides subparallel at the base, the anterior portion subglobose ; the surface very sparsely, minutely punctured, the anterior part smooth on either side. Elytra moderately convex, oval, rather broad, subtruncate in front, the disc feebly transversely depressed a little below the base, the surface exceedingly sparsely, minutely punctate. Legs moderately elongate, the femora strongly clavate. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ mm. (♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

One specimen, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. This species resembles *F. ionicus*, Laf., from Asia Minor, etc., but is very differently coloured, and has the eyes more prominent, the legs less elongate, the antennæ more slender, etc. The anterior femora are unarmed, and the specimen I have no doubt is a female. The insect is not described by King.

MECYNOTARSUS.

Mecynotarsus, Laferté, Monogr. Anthic., p. 57 (1848).

Mecynotarsus albellus.

Mecynotarsus albellus, Pasc., Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 16.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

TOMODERUS.

Tomoderus, Laferté, Monogr. Anthic., p. 94, (1848).

Tomoderus denticollis.

Tomoderus denticollis, Champ., Ent. Monthly Mag. (2) ii., p. 188.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

ANTHICUS.

Anthicus, Paykull, Fauna Suecica, i., p. 253 (1798); Laferté, Monogr. Anthic., p. 102.

With three exceptions, the whole of the numerous representatives of this genus collected by Mr. Walker appear to be new to science. This is perhaps not to be wondered at, as very few species have been described from W. Australia, and one only is recorded from Tasmania.

Anthicus adelaidæ, n. sp.

Rather short, convex, shining; the head (the eyes excepted) and the prothorax ferrugineo-testaceous; the elytra pitchy-black, with a yellowish-testaceous transverse fascia a little below the base, the space in front of this fuscous; the antennæ pitchy-brown, with the three basal joints testaceous; the femora brownish-testaceous, the tibiæ piceous, the tarsi flavo-testaceous; beneath

brownish-testaceous, the apical four ventral segments piceous ; the entire upper surface exceedingly sparsely, minutely punctate, each puncture bearing a very fine, long, erect hair. Head convex, suborbicular, moderately large, rounded at the sides behind the eyes, the latter rather large but not prominent ; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, rather slender. Prothorax very little longer than broad, narrower than the head, the sides strongly and abruptly constricted behind and slightly dilated at the extreme base, the pleuræ deeply grooved, the anterior portion globose. Elytra short, convex, oval, widest a little beyond the middle and there twice as wide as the prothorax, subtruncate in front, with a deep transverse depression a little below the base (in which the yellowish fascia is placed) ; the basal portion, except along the suture, transversely swollen. Legs short and stout.

♂. Anterior tibiæ slightly sinuous within ; posterior tibiæ considerably thickened, a little rounded externally and sinuous within ; basal joint of the hind tarsi thickened and slightly curved. Length 2, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

One male example, sent to the British Museum. This insect approaches *A. dromedarius*, Laf., *A. bituberculatus*, Champ., and some allied Tropical American forms ; it has, however, much shorter legs, a shorter thorax, a more spherical head, etc. *A. adelaidæ* belongs to Group II. of Laferté's first division of the genus.

Anthicus unifasciatus.

Anthicus unifasciatus, King, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. W., ii., p. 13.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

One specimen, perhaps, belonging to this species, the type of which was found at Gawler, S. Australia. It has the thorax longitudinally sulcate along the middle of the constricted portion, a character not mentioned by King ; the colour of the elytra is pitchy-black, the rather broad post-basal fascia being yellow. The description is too brief to identify the insect with any certainty.

Anthicus unicinctus, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 13, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, very shining ; the head and prothorax varying in colour from pitchy-black to castaneous ; the elytra pitchy-black, with a rather broad transverse fascia a little below

the base, and the suture in front of this, pale yellow ; the antennæ testaceous, joints 7–10 or 8–10 sometimes infuscate ; the legs obscure testaceous, the tarsi paler; the entire upper surface very sparsely minutely punctate, the prothorax with a few coarser punctures on the basal part, and clothed with some fine scattered hairs, which are easily abraded. Head convex, subtriangular, about as broad as long, rather large, slightly dilated at the sides behind, the hind angles obtuse, the eyes moderately prominent, the post-ocular space about equalling them in length, the base feebly rounded ; antennæ moderately long, rather slender. Prothorax about as long as broad, as wide as the base of the head, strongly and abruptly constricted behind the middle, the anterior portion transversely convex, the sides very obliquely converging from about the anterior third and becoming parallel at the base, the pleuræ deeply grooved, the base bituberculate. Elytra moderately long, widening to about the middle, feebly transversely depressed a little below the base. Legs slender, the femora clavate.

♂. Hind tibiæ dilated on the inner side at the middle, the inner edge thus appearing bisinuate.

Length 2–2½, breadth ¾ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. N. W. Australia—Troughton I., Baudin I.

Numerous examples. This species resembles the insect here referred to *A. unifasciatus*, King, but differs from it in the very much finer and sparser punctuation of the upper surface, the more triangular head, and the more dilated anterior portion of the thorax; the elytra have the suture pale at the base (so that the narrow dark basal portion is divided into two transverse patches), and are transversely depressed in the part occupied by the flavous fascia. In some specimens the transverse patches at the base of the elytra are fuscous. A very distinct species. Found in sandy spots near the beach (Walker).

Anthicus strictus.

Anthicus strictus, Er., in Wiegm. Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 182.

Anthicus bembidioides, Laf., Monogr. Anthic., p. 131.

Hab. W. Australia—Albany; Tasmania.

One specimen from each locality, the Tasmanian example without head. Erichson's type was from Tasmania, Laferté's from Adelaide. Mr. Walker's examples agree with the descriptions, except that

they have the posterior elytral spot nearly as large as the humeral one, both authors giving it as "minute." The insect referred to *A. strictus* by King perhaps belongs to another species.

Anthicus segregatus, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather convex, shining; testaceous, the head and prothorax usually ferrugineo-testaceous; the elytra with two transverse fasciæ, not quite reaching the suture and sometimes connected at the sides—one at the middle, the other near the apex, the latter sometimes obsolete,—piceous or fuscous; the antennæ, legs, and under surface testaceous, the abdomen sometimes slightly infuscate; the surface sparsely clothed with short, fine, sericeous hairs. Head broadly oval, large, convex, rather sparsely, very minutely punctate, with a smooth narrow line down the middle, the eyes small and somewhat prominent; antennæ slender, moderately long, joints 9 and 10 as broad as long. Prothorax a little longer than broad, scarcely so wide as the head; the sides strongly constricted behind the middle and subparallel at the base; transversely convex in front, flattened on the disc behind; thickly, finely punctate, the punctures becoming still finer towards the apex, and sometimes with a faint transverse depression in the middle at the base; the pleural grooves deep. Elytra moderately long, twice as wide as the prothorax, distinctly rounded at the sides, truncate at the base, convex; thickly, finely punctate, the punctures similar to those on the base of the prothorax. Legs elongate. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$–$\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

Hab. W. Australia—East Wallaby I., in the Houtmann's Abrolhos Group.

Numerous examples. This species is not very closely allied to any other enumerated here. It is not described by King. The ante-apical fascia on the elytra is sometimes obsolete, or reduced to a faint spot on each elytron, sometimes connected with the median fascia at the sides. The punctures on the head are only visible under a strong lens. The thorax has the appearance of being obsoletely bituberculate at the base, but this is due to the faint transverse median depression, which, however, is not always present. The system of coloration is common to several of the species here described. At roots of herbage on the sandy beach (Walker).

Anthicus inflatus, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, convex, shining; testaceous, the elytra with two rather broad fuscous fascia—one a little before the middle, the other near the apex, and both divided at the suture; the apical two joints of the antennæ slightly infuscate; the surface sparsely clothed with short, fine, sericeous hairs. Head moderately large, convex, oval, sparsely, finely punctate, with a smooth narrow space down the middle, the eyes small and somewhat prominent; antennæ slender, rather elongate, joints 9 and 10 about as broad as long. Prothorax considerably longer than broad, a little narrower than the head; the sides strongly constricted behind the middle and subparallel at the base; transversely convex in front, a little flattened on the disc behind, and foveate in the middle at the base; the base obsoletely bituberculate; the surface sparsely, finely punctate; the pleural grooves deep. Elytra short, very convex, oval, not wider at the base than at the apex, twice as wide as the prothorax, sparsely, finely punctate. Legs moderately elongate. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Albany.

Described from a single specimen; two others have been sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. It resembles *A. segregatus* in colour, but differs from that species in the short, inflated elytra, which are as narrow at the base as at the apex. The head is longer, and the thorax is obsoletely bituberculate at the base.

Anthicus paululus, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, rather depressed, shining; the head pitchy-red, the prothorax testaceous; the elytra flavo-testaceous with the base narrowly, and two transverse fasciæ—one at the middle, widening outwards, and the other at the apex, the two connected at the sides,—piceous; the antennæ and legs testaceous, the former with the apical three joints infuscate, the abdomen piceous; the surface clothed with short, fine, silky pubescence. Head orbicular, convex, thickly, exceedingly minutely punctate; the eyes large, very coarsely granulated, the head rapidly narrowed behind them; antennæ moderately long, thickening towards the tip, joints 9 and 10 as broad as long. Prothorax a little longer than broad, slightly narrower than the head; the sides strongly constricted behind the middle and somewhat dilated at the base; transversely convex in front, flattened on the disc behind; thickly, very minutely punctate, the punctures a little more distinct towards the base, the

dilated anterior portion smooth at the sides; the pleural grooves rather deep. Elytra moderately long, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, a little dilated at the middle, flattened on the disc, thickly, very finely punctate. Legs elongate. Length 2, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River, and Port Darwin.

The description is taken from a single example from each locality; two others have been sent to the British Museum. Smaller, narrower, and less convex than *A. segregatus*; the head much shorter and orbicular in shape, the eyes larger and more coarsely granulated; the base of the elytra infuscate. The thorax has the appearance of being very obsoletely bituberculate at the base.

Anthicus scabricollis, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 14.)

Moderately elongate, convex; the head and prothorax pitchy-red, opaque; the elytra piceous or pitchy-black, shining, each with a rather broad transverse fascia a little below the base, widening outwardly and not reaching the suture, a narrower fascia beyond the middle, and sometimes the suture also, brownish or testaceous, these markings sometimes obliterated; the antennæ ferruginous, the legs testaceous; finely pubescent, the elytra sparsely clothed with rather long decumbent hairs Head very large, greatly developed behind (the basal portion projecting over the apex of the prothorax when the head is horizontally extended), longitudinally convex, parallel at the sides behind the eyes, the hind angles rounded; the base rounded at the middle and oblique towards the sides, the edge acute; the surface closely punctured and scabrous; the eyes prominent, small, distant from the base; antennæ rather short, joints 9–11 wider than those preceding, 10 about as broad as long. Prothorax largely developed, considerably wider than the head, transversely convex; the sides rounded in front, rapidly and obliquely converging behind, and slightly constricted just before the base, the constriction limited anteriorly by a short marginal tooth, the flanks grooved behind; the surface closely punctured and scabrous. Elytra about two and one-half times the length of, and not much wider than, the prothorax, oval, very convex, sparsely, moderately finely punctate. Legs rather short, the femora clavate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$–1 mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Troughton I.

Found in plenty by Mr. Walker. In the form of the head this insect differs from all the described species of

Anthicus known to me, it being shaped very much as in the genus *Anthicodes,* Woll., from St. Helena. Under stones in very dry places (Walker).

Anthicus tasmanicus, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, convex, rather broad, shining; pitchy-black, the elytra with a large oblique fulvo-testaceous humeral patch ; the antennæ black, the four basal joints testaceous ; the legs black, the knees, the extreme apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi testaceous ; the upper surface rather sparsely clothed with long, decumbent, yellowish-cinereous hairs. Head short and broad, sub-triangular, moderately convex, rounded at the sides behind, smooth, except for a few scattered coarse punctures on either side near the eyes ; the latter large, the head very narrowly extended behind them ; the antennæ short, not half the length of the body, slender, thickening a little outwardly, joints 9 and 10 about as broad as long Prothorax transversely cordate, slightly wider than the head, distinctly broader than long, transversely convex in front ; the sides rapidly and obliquely converging behind, slightly dilated at the base, and obliquely grooved posteriorly ; the surface with a few fine scattered punctures. Elytra moderately long, oval, convex, much wider than the prothorax, subtruncate at the base, sparsely, finely punctate, the suture slightly depressed at the base. Legs moderately long.

♂. Posterior tibiæ sinuous within.

Length 3, breadth 1⅛ mm. (♂).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

One male example. This species belongs to Laferté's second division of the genus. It is allied to the European *A. bimaculatus,* Illig., but is very differently coloured, and has a much shorter head and thorax and larger eyes. Three Australian species of this group have been described by King.

Anthicus discoideus, sp. n.

Moderately elongate, rather broad, slightly shining ; testaceous, the head and prothorax ferrugineo-testaceous, the elytra with a large, transverse or subquadrate patch on the outer part of the disc about the middle, and sometimes a submarginal line extending from it to the suture, or a spot on the suture towards the apex, piceous or fuscous ; the under surface, legs, and antennæ testaceous, the abdomen infuscate ; the surface thickly clothed with rather long, fine, decumbent, sericeous pubescence. Head short, broad, sub-triangular, moderately convex, thickly, rather coarsely punctate,

with a narrow smooth space down the middle, the hind angles rounded, the eyes large and prominent; antennæ short, slender, thickening a little outwardly, joints 9 and 10 about as broad as long. Prothorax transverse, cordate, convex, slightly wider than the head; closely, moderately finely punctate, the punctures a little finer than on the head. Elytra broad, in the widest part nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, moderately long, a little rounded at the sides, truncate at the base, rather convex, closely and moderately finely punctate throughout. Legs rather short.

Var. The elytra immaculate, the abdomen entirely testaceous.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Cossack.

Numerous examples, the variety in about equal numbers with the type. This species is allied to the European *A. bimaculatus*, but it has the elytra less rounded at the sides and the legs and antennæ shorter. *A. luridus* and *A. apicalis*, King, from Port Denison, Queensland, and *A. immaculatus*, King, from S. Australia, belong to the same group, but the present insect cannot be satisfactorily identified with any of these species. I am unable to detect any external sexual peculiarities. The apical markings are sometimes obliterated in the typical form. At roots of "bent grass" on the beach, in company with *Omolipus oblongus* (Walker).

Anthicus baudinensis, n. sp.

Short, rather broad, convex, the head and elytra shining, the prothorax opaque; testaceous, the head and prothorax ferrugineo-testaceous, the elytra with a transverse median patch on the outer part of the disc, a submarginal line extending from it to the suture, and a spot on the suture towards the apex, piceous or fuscous; the under surface, legs, and antennæ testaceous, the abdomen more or less infuscate; the surface thickly clothed with fine sericeous pubescence. Head short, broad, strongly transverse, somewhat dilated at the sides behind, sparsely, moderately coarsely punctate, with a narrow smooth space down the middle, the eyes moderately large; antennæ short, slender, thickening a little outwardly, joint 10 transverse. Prothorax transverse, cordate, convex, a little wider than the head, densely, very finely punctate. Elytra short, convex, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, rounded at the sides, truncate at the base, closely and very finely punctate. Legs rather short. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Baudin I.

Several examples. This species is closely allied to *A. discoideus*, the typical form of which it resembles in colour; but is much smaller; the elytra are less elongate, more convex, and more finely punctured; the head is more transverse and not so closely punctured; and the thorax is so densely punctured as to appear opaque. By beating small *Eucalyptus* bushes (Walker).

Anthicus monostigma, n. sp.

Short, rather broad, convex, shining; testaceous, the elytra with a small oblong brownish mark on the suture towards the apex; the surface clothed with fine sericeous pubescence. Head and antennæ as in *A. baudinensis*. Prothorax transverse, cordate, convex, as wide as the head; thickly, rather coarsely punctate, the punctures not finer than those on the head. Elytra short, rounded at the sides, convex, about twice as wide as the prothorax, finely and rather sparsely punctate. Length 2–2¼, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Baudin I.

Two specimens. At first sight this insect would appear to be nothing more than a pallid variety of *A. baudinensis*. It differs from that species, however, in the more sparsely and more coarsely punctured thorax, the punctures not finer than those on the head; the thorax is also a little narrower, and the elytra are more sparsely punctured.

Anthicus tridentatus, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 15.)

Short, convex, rather broad, the head and prothorax opaque, the elytra shining; the head pitchy-black, ferruginous in front, the prothorax obscure rufous; the elytra piceous, with two broad transverse fulvous fasciæ—one before the middle, widening outwardly, the other at about one-third from the apex, neither reaching the suture; the antennæ ferruginous, the legs and under surface testaceous; the upper surface clothed with fine, decumbent pubescence. Head transverse, broad, convex, finely scabrous, narrowly extended on either side behind the eyes, the latter large, the hind angles rounded; antennæ short, slender, joints 9–11 slightly widened, 9 and 10 transverse. Prothorax transverse, as wide as the head, strongly and abruptly constricted behind, transversely convex in front; the sides armed with three very short fine teeth before the middle, parallel at the base; the surface finely scabrous. Elytra short, convex, oval, subtruncate at the base,

much wider than the prothorax, closely, moderately finely punctate, the punctures becoming still finer towards the apex. Legs rather short, slender. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

One specimen only of this peculiar little species has been received. In the armature of the sides of the thorax it approaches the Tropical American *A. spinicollis*, *A. æquinoctialis*, etc.; but it has the thorax transverse, and belongs to Laferté's second division of the genus. This is one of numerous interesting novelties obtained by Mr. Walker at Adelaide River.

Anthicus floralis.

Anthicus floralis (Payk.), Laferté, Monogr. Anthic., p. 150; King, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. W., ii., p. 17.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

This cosmopolitan insect has been recorded from South Australia by King.

Anthicus walkeri, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, rather depressed, shining; black, the elytra with two transverse pale yellow fasciæ—one, narrow, a little below the base, the other, still narrower, at about one-third from the apex, neither reaching the suture; the antennæ testaceous; the legs piceous, with the knees, the apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi testaceous; the upper surface, a smooth median line on the head excepted, densely, exceedingly minutely punctate, and thickly clothed with a very fine sericeous pubescence, which is brown upon the dark portion of the disc of the elytra and cinereous elsewhere. Head subquadrate, moderately convex, parallel at the sides behind the eyes, the hind angles rounded; the eyes small, prominent, distant from the base of the head; antennæ about half the length of the body, slender, joint 10 about as broad as long. Prothorax much longer than broad, slightly narrower than the head, a little flattened on the disc, transversely convex in front; the sides rapidly and obliquely converging posteriorly from about the anterior third, slightly dilated at the base. Elytra rather short, almost parallel in front, slightly widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base, much wider that the prothorax. Legs slender, moderately elongate. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Cape Leeuwin.

One specimen, apparently a female, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. This small species belongs to Laferté's second division of the genus. The elytral markings resemble those of the European *A. tenellus*.

Anthicus cavifrons, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather broad, feebly convex, very shining, pitchy-black; the antennæ with joints 1–6 testaceous, the others pitchy-brown; the legs testaceous, the femora and the outer half of the tibiæ infuscate; the upper surface sparsely clothed with long yellowish-white hairs, some of which are quite erect, the others decumbent. Head transverse, broad, subtriangular, with a few fine scattered punctures, the front smooth and triangularly depressed in the middle, the hind angles rounded; the eyes large, rather prominent, the head somewhat narrowly extended behind them; antennæ slender, rather short, not half the length of the body. Prothorax transverse, trapezoidal, as wide as the head including the eyes, slightly flattened on the disc, transversely convex in front, strongly constricted behind, the surface finely, sparsely punctate. Elytra moderately long, feebly rounded at the sides, subtruncate at the base and apex, much wider than the prothorax, the entire surface sparsely, finely punctate. Legs moderately long, the tibiæ and tarsi slender. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 1 mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

One specimen, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. Allied to *A. charon*, King, from King George's Sound; but differing from the description of that insect in the colour of the prothorax, the punctuation of the elytra, etc. The legs are simple, and the fifth ventral segment is unimpressed, nevertheless the example described is probably a male.

Anthicus australis, n. sp.

Elongate, convex, rather narrow, shining; the head pitchy-black, ferruginous in front; the prothorax rufous, infuscate on the disc; the elytra pitchy-black, with a very broad transverse fascia before the middle, and a narrower one beyond it, fulvous, the anterior one widening outwards, the posterior one widening inwards in front, the suture reddish-brown; the oral organs obscure testaceous, the antennæ brown, with the four basal joints rufo-testaceous, the legs testaceous, the tibiæ infuscate in the middle; the upper surface

sparsely clothed with long, erect, yellowish-white hairs. Head convex, moderately large, somewhat orbicular, very minutely, sparsely punctate, rounded at the sides behind, the eyes large ; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi stout ; the antennæ slender, rather elongate, about half the length of the body. Prothorax convex, about as long as broad, subcordate, narrower than the head, the sides gradually converging and feebly grooved behind, the surface thickly punctured, the punctures rather coarse on the disc and fine at the sides. Elytra convex, moderately elongate, subparallel to the middle and narrowing thence to the apex, more than twice the width of the prothorax, subtruncate at the base, coarsely and somewhat thickly punctured to some distance beyond the middle, and thence to the apex sparsely, minutely punctate, the suture slightly depressed at the base. Legs elongate, slender.

♂. Posterior tibiæ sinuous within, slender ; the fifth ventral segment unimpressed.

Length 3¼, breadth 1 mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Launceston.

One male specimen, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. This species is allied to the European *A. instabilis*, Schmidt, but it has the hind tibiæ in the male slender and merely sinuous. The punctuation of the elytra is coarse to a little beyond the middle, and then becomes abruptly very fine. The head is very minutely punctured, much smoother than the thorax.

Anthicus stenomorphus, n. sp.

Elongate, very narrow, subopaque ; the head obscure reddish-brown, the prothorax rufo-testaceous ; the elytra flavo-testaceous, with a broad median fascia and an apical patch, connected at the suture, fuscous, and a triangular scutellar patch, extending outwards to the humeri, obscure testaceous ; the antennæ, mandibles, palpi, legs, and body beneath testaceous ; the upper surface densely and exceedingly minutely punctured, clothed with a very fine sericeous pubescence. Head convex, oval, rather elongate ; the eyes small, prominent, coarsely granulated, and distant from the base of the head ; antennæ elongate, slender, the joints obconic, 9 and 10 subcylindrical and longer than broad. Prothorax elongate, much longer than broad, narrower than the head ; the sides compressed and strongly constricted behind the middle, slightly dilated at the base ; the pleuræ rather deeply grooved ; the anterior portion globose. Elytra elongate, about twice as wide as the prothorax, depressed, subparallel, slightly narrowed towards the

base. Legs elongate, slender, the tarsi long and thin. Length 2, breadth ½ mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Troughton I.

One specimen. This graceful little species belongs to the group *Stenidius* of Laferté's third division of the genus. It is allied to *A. tenuipes* of the Mediterranean region, but is more elongate than that insect, and more parallel, with longer legs and antennæ, the head less dilated behind the eyes, the latter more prominent. Other specimens have been sent to the British Museum.

Anthicus excavatus, n. sp.

Short, rather broad, convex, very shining; the head and prothorax varying in colour from ferrugineo-testaceous to rufo-piceous; the elytra testaceous, with the base, except at the suture, a broad transverse fascia a little beyond the middle—widening outwardly, and in some specimens reduced to a subquadrate patch on the disc of each elytron,—and a common ante-apical patch, sometimes narrowly divided at the suture, black or piceous; the legs and antennæ testaceous, the hind femora, except at the base and apex, piceous or fuscous, the other femora sometimes slightly infuscate in the middle; the under surface varying in colour from testaceous to rufo-piceous; the upper surface sparsely clothed with rather long, fine, yellowish-cinereous hairs, some of which are erect, the others decumbent. Head short, broad, subtriangular, very sparsely, finely punctate, with a broad smooth space down the middle, the eyes very large; antennæ short, slender, joints 9 and 10 a little longer than broad. Prothorax transverse, cordate, convex, as wide as the head, obliquely grooved at the sides behind, very sparsely, finely punctate. Elytra short, a little rounded at the sides, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, truncate at the base, sparsely, finely punctate. Legs short. Length 2½–2¾, breadth 1 mm.

Hab. N.W. Australia—Adelaide River; W. Australia —Fremantle.

Several examples from each locality. This insect is of about the same size and shape as *A. baudinensis,* but it is much more shining and more sparsely punctured; the head is broader, the thorax is obliquely grooved at the sides behind, and the pubescence is sparser and more erect. The post-median elytral fascia is sometimes broadly interrupted at the suture, so as to leave a subquadrate

patch on each elytron. The species approaches Laferté's fourth division of the genus, the thorax being grooved at the sides behind.

Micranthicus, n. gen.

Elytra connate, abbreviated, leaving a considerable portion of the abdomen exposed ; body apterous, very depressed ; the other characters as in *Anthicus*.

The single minute species from North-West Australia referred to this genus seems to me to be best separated from *Anthicus*. The insect resembles a very small *Dromius*.

Micranthicus brachypterus, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 16.)

Moderately elongate, subparallel, very depressed, shining, glabrous ; pallid testaceous, the eyes black ; the elytra with a large triangular scutellar patch, connected behind with a broad median fascia, and the apex, brownish (these markings leaving a large subtriangular humeral patch and a post-median fascia pale testaceous). Head moderately large, somewhat orbicular, rather convex, very sparsely, minutely punctate, rounded at the sides behind the eyes, the latter large and very coarsely granulated ; antennæ very slender, rather short, the joints moniliform, 11 ovate. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, a little narrower than the head, cordate, transversely convex in front, flattened on the disc behind, sparsely, minutely punctate. Elytra about two and one-third times the length, and rather more than one and a-half times the width, of the prothorax, subparallel, truncate in front, obliquely truncate behind, flat, thickly, minutely punctate. Legs moderately elongate, the tibiæ and tarsi very slender. Length (to the apex of the elytra) 2, breadth ½ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

Two specimens, and others also sent to the British Museum. I am unable to detect any external sexual distinctions.

MORDELLIDÆ.

Mordella.

Mordella, Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 10th edit., i., p. 420 (1758) ; Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 609.

Judging from Mr. Walker's captures, this genus must be represented by many species in Tasmania.

Mordella leucosticta.

Mordella leucosticta, Germ., Linn. Ent., iii., p. 203 (1848).

? *Mordella abdominalis,* Blessig, Horæ Ent. Ross., i., p. 113, t. 3, fig. 3 (1861).

? *Mordella octomaculata,* Macl., Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. W., ii., p. 308 (1872).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Three specimens. Originally recorded from Adelaide.

Mordella trivialis.

Mordella trivialis, C. O. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 232 (Oct.).*

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

Four specimens. Mr. Waterhouse's examples were from S. Australia.

Mordella graphiptera, n. sp.

Short and broad, black; the head clothed with yellowish-cinereous pubescence; the prothorax with the margins and base, a median line, a line on either side of it, and a triangular mark at the base exterior to this, fulvo-cinereous, the rest of the pubescence purplish-black; the scutellum fulvo-cinereous-pubescent; the elytra with two confluent, transversely placed, oval or rounded spots on the disc a little beyond the middle, the inner one connected with a rather broad juxta-sutural stripe extending from the base downwards, a short curved stripe at the shoulders, an oblong spot between the lower part of this and the juxta-sutural stripe, and a small oblong mark close to the suture a little before the apex, fulvo-cinereous-pubescent, the rest of the pubescence purplish-black; the base of the pygidium and the sides of the ventral segments with patches of yellowish-cinereous pubescence. Antennæ rather short, joint 4 a little longer than 3, 5 much longer than 4, 5–10 serrate, longer than broad; the basal joints sometimes obscure testaceous. Pygidium rather short, truncate at the tip. Length (to the end of the elytra) 3½ mm.

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* Mr. Waterhouse has described (*op. cit.*, p. 236) a species of *Mordella* from S. Australia under the name of *obliqua.* This name is preoccupied in the genus [Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., xvii., p. 428 (Feb., 1878)], and I propose to substitute the name *waterhousei* for the Australian insect.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

Four specimens. This species cannot be identified with any of those described by Mr. Waterhouse. The thorax may be described as having two vittæ on the middle of the disc, and a large patch at the sides purplish-black. The elytral markings do not quite reach the suture, the suture being black throughout; each elytron has five spots or marks, and a juxta-sutural stripe extending to the middle, clothed with fulvo-cinereous pubescence. The juxta-sutural stripe and the inner median spot form together a *l*-shaped mark. The tibial spurs are testaceous.

Mordella communis.

Mordella communis, C. O. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 231.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

This seems to be the commonest species of the genus in Tasmania. The median spots on the elytra are sometimes confluent. Numerous specimens have also been received with the elytra almost uniformly clothed with blackish pubescence; they appear to be nothing more than a variety of this species.

Mordella promiscua.

Mordella promiscua, Er., in Wiegm. Archiv, 1842, 1, p. 181.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Two specimens, perhaps belonging to this species, originally recorded from Tasmania.

Mordella ruficollis.

Mordella ruficollis, C. O. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 234.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Launceston.

Two specimens, apparently both males. The antennæ are incorrectly described by Mr. Waterhouse: joints 3 and 4 are very short, equal in length, the following ones longer than broad.

Mordella W-album, n. sp.

Short, black; the head cinereo-pubescent; the prothorax with fuscous and cinereous pubescence, the fuscous hairs in one specimen forming an indistinct median vitta, and a large patch on either side of it; the elytra with the suture at the base, a streak or triangular mark just within the humeri, a narrow zigzag fascia (or common W-shaped mark) a little before the middle, and a transverse fascia (from which an angular projection extends forwards near the suture) at about one-third from the apex, cinereo-pubescent, the rest of the pubescence purplish-black; the sides of the ventral segments and of the metasternum with patches of silvery pubescence; the antennæ black, the two basal joints obscure rufous; the legs black, the tibial spurs included. Antennæ short, slender, joints 3 and 4 short, equal, and very slender; 5 twice as long as, and a little wider than, 4, 6–10 feebly serrate, as broad as long. Pygidium moderately long. Length (to end of the elytra) 2½ mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

Two specimens. This species greatly resembles *M. bella*, the cinereo-pubescent markings of the elytra being similarly formed; but differs from it in the more slender and very feebly serrate antennæ (in *M. bella* joints 5–10 are sharply and equally serrate), and rather less elongate shape.

Mordella bella.

Mordella bella, C. O. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 233.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Five specimens, apparently belonging to this species. In one of them the basal joint of the antennæ is testaceous; in the others the antennæ are black. They have three more or less distinct patches of darker pubescence on the thorax. The types are from South Australia.

Mordella humeralis.

Mordella humeralis, C. O. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 235.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Two specimens, differing from the type in having the oblique humeral mark on the elytra faint or indistinct.

Mordella fulvonotata, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, black, the elytra with a large fulvous humeral patch; the head and prothorax uniformly clothed with fusco-cinereous pubescence; the elytra with the suture and the humeral mark yellowish-cinereous-pubescent, the rest of the pubescence purplish-black; the oral organs and legs, the hind femora excepted, in great part ferruginous or testaceous; the antennæ with the basal three or four joints testaceous, the other joints infuscate; the under surface uniformly clothed with fusco-cinereous pubescence. Antennæ rather slender, short, joint 4 much longer than 3, 5–10 very little longer than broad. Pygidium elongate. Length (to end of the elytra) $2\frac{1}{3}$–3 mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart and Franklin.

Three specimens.

Mordella pygmæa, n. sp.

Moderately long, narrow, black, somewhat shining, rather sparsely, uniformly clothed with fuscous pubescence; the antennæ and legs, the tibial spurs included, black. Antennæ elongate, slender, joint 4 stouter than, and nearly twice as long as, 3, 4–10 subequal, longer than broad. Pygidium elongate, slender. Length (to end of the elytra) $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

Three specimens. This is one of the most inconspicuous species of the genus known to me. It has quite the appearance of a *Mordellistena*; but the hind tibiæ are without oblique ridges on their outer face (the usual short apical one excepted), and the insect, therefore, is a true *Mordella*.

Mordella parva, n. sp.

Moderately long, narrow, black, somewhat shining, rather sparsely, uniformly clothed with fuscous pubescence; the antennæ black, the basal joint ferruginous; the femora and tibiæ black, the tarsi rufous, with the extreme apex of each joint black, the tibial spurs yellow. Antennæ short, slender, joints 3 and 4 short, equal, 5 stouter and much longer than 4, 5–10 subequal, fully as broad as long. Pygidium elongate, slender. Length (to end of the elytra) 2 mm.

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

One specimen. Extremely like *M. pygmæa*, of which I at first thought it might be the female; but this cannot

be the case, as no such dissimilarity in the form of the antennæ in the sexes is to be found amongst the other species of the genus.

Mordella fuscipilis, n. sp.

Rather short and broad, black, thickly clothed with fuscous pubescence; the antennæ and legs, the tibial spurs included, black. Antennæ short, slender, joints 3 and 4 equal in length, 5 stouter and longer than 4, 5–10 subequal, as broad as long. Pygidium short and rather stout, blunt at the tip. Length (to end of the elytra) $2\frac{2}{3}$–3 mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

Two specimens. Broader and more robust than *M. parva*, more thickly pubescent, the legs entirely black, the pygidium short and stout. The short antennæ and pygidium, and the denser, uniform pubescence separate it from *M. bella* in all its varieties.

MORDELLISTENA.

Mordellistena, Costa, Faun. Regn. Napol., Mordellid., pp. 16, 31 (1854); Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 611.

This genus is an addition to the Australian list. The three species described are all interesting new forms.

Mordellistena aspersa, n. sp.

Elongate; the head and prothorax obscure ferruginous, uniformly clothed with fulvo-cinereous pubescence; the elytra fuscous, with the sides narrowly ferruginous from a little beyond the middle to the apex, irregularly mottled with fulvo-cinereous and fuscous pubescence; the antennæ ferruginous; the under surface obscure reddish-brown, uniformly clothed with fulvo-cinereous pubescence; the anterior legs testaceous, the middle and hind legs reddish-brown. Antennæ moderately long, joints 3 and 4 equal in length, 5 nearly twice as long as 4, 5–10 subequal in length. Pygidium elongate. Posterior tibiæ with three long, oblique ridges; the first joint of the hind tarsi with three, and the second joint with two, oblique ridges. Length (to end of the elytra) 4 mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Adelaide River.

One specimen, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. The second and third ridges on the outer

face of the posterior tibiæ are elongate, sharp, and very oblique; the basal one is shorter. The elytra are mottled with fulvo-cinereous and fuscous pubescence, but the light-coloured pubescence predominates.

Mordellistena austrina, n. sp.

Elongate; pitchy- or reddish-brown, the head and prothorax entirely ferruginous, or the prothorax ferruginous, with a transverse infuscate band across the middle; thickly and uniformly clothed with fulvo-cinereous pubescence; the legs ferruginous, the hind pair partly infuscate. Antennæ long and slender, joints 3 and 4 equal in length, 5 twice as long as 4, the succeeding joints similarly elongate. Pygidium elongate. Posterior tibiæ with a short basal and two elongate, oblique ridges; the first joint of the hind tarsi with three, the second and third joints each with two, oblique ridges. Length (to end of the elytra) $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. N. W. Australia—Port Darwin; Tasmania—Hobart.

One specimen from each locality. The example from Port Darwin has the head and thorax entirely ferruginous, and the pubescence denser than in the Tasmanian specimen, this latter being somewhat worn. Some of the *Mordellæ* described by Mr. Waterhouse possess a similar extended distribution.

Mordellistena jucunda, n. sp.

Moderately elongate; ferrugineo-testaceous, the elytra with the suture narrowly, and an oblique stripe extending from beneath the humeri to the apex, black or piceous, and the disc indeterminately infuscate from a little below the base to the apex; the elytra with a line of yellowish-cinereous pubescence along either side of the suture, the pubescence on the other parts partaking of the ground-colour; the antennæ with the four or five basal joints rufo-testaceous, the others brown; the legs rufo-testaceous, the hind pair with the apex of the tibiæ and of each of the tarsal joints 1–3 black; beneath ferruginous, the ventral segments (like the pygidium) partly infuscate. Antennæ moderately long, joint 3 short, 4 twice as long as 3 and slightly longer than 5, 5–10 equal, longer than broad. Pygidium elongate, slender. Posterior tibiæ with three short, acute ridges; the first joint of the hind tarsi with two ridges, the second joint with one only. Anterior tibiæ in the male slightly curved, sinuate within. Length (to end of the elytra) $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Fremantle.

Two specimens, both males. This species differs from the other two here described in having the fourth joint of the antennæ much stouter than, and twice as long as, the third.

RHIPIDOPHORIDÆ.

Evaniocera.

Evaniocera, Guérin, Gen. Ins., fasc. i., No. 2, t. 2 (1835).

Ptilophorus, Gerstäcker, Rhipiph. Col. Fam. Disp. Syst., p. 11 (1845).

Evaniocera gerstäckeri.

Ptilophorus gerstäckeri, Macl., Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. W., ii., p. 310.

Hab. W. Australia—Roebuck Bay.

Numerous examples of both sexes. This insect agrees fairly well with the description, so far as it goes, of *P. gerstäckeri*, which is, perhaps, a variety of *P. pruinosus*, Gerst. It is very variable in size and colour. The females have the elytra more elongate and darker in colour than in the males, and the antennæ testaceous. The males have the elytra brownish-testaceous or reddish-brown. The pubescence has the appearance of being rubbed off in places, but it does not form definite markings, either on the thorax or elytra. The species is closely allied to the European *E. dufouri*; but differs from it in having the third as well as the following joints of the antennæ furnished with a very long ramus in the males, the third joint in *E. dufouri* being spiniform in this sex. Macleay's specimens were from Gayndah, Queensland. Taken by sweeping short grass, etc., along the edge of a mangrove swamp (Walker).

Emenadia.

Emenadia, Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Ins. Col., ii., p. 261 (1840); Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 627.

Rhipiphorus, Gerstäcker, Rhipiph. Col. Fam. Disp. Syst., p. 19 (1855).

Emenadia luteipennis.

Rhipiphorus luteipennis, Macl., Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. W., ii., p. 310.

A single example of an *Emenadia* obtained by Mr. Walker in Western Australia, seems to be a variety of this species; as, however, it may prove to be distinct, a description of his insect is added:—

♂. Moderately elongate, narrow, shining; the head black, the anterior half rufo-testaceous; the prothorax flavo-testaceous, with a large black patch in front, extending to the sides anteriorly, and with a longitudinal ramus extending downwards on either side of the disc behind; the elytra flavo-testaceous; the antennæ testaceous, with the rami brownish-black; the body beneath in great part black, the ventral segments partly testaceous; the legs testaceous, the tarsi infuscate at the tip. Head almost smooth, the vertex greatly raised. Prothorax at the sides as long as broad, convex, narrowing from the base, sparsely punctured, the hind angles acutely produced; the basal lobe greatly produced, rather convex, not raised, rounded at the tip. Elytra comparatively short, about twice the length of the outer part of the prothorax, sparsely punctured, the punctures oblong in shape; strongly dehiscent, with the apices acute. Anterior coxæ separated by a narrow prolongation of the prosternum. Beneath thickly and rather coarsely punctured. Length 4½, breadth 1½ mm.

Hab. W. Australia—Cossack.

One specimen, sent by Mr. Walker to the British Museum. Allied to the American *E. limbata*, Fabr., an extremely variable insect, but differing from it in the much shorter elytra.

MELOIDÆ.

Sitarida.

Sitarida, White, in Stoke's Discov. in Austral., i., p. 508 (1846).

Sitarida minor, n. sp. (Plate VI., fig. 11, ♂.)

Black, the elytra with the humeri indeterminately castaneous, shining, sparsely clothed with erect cinereous hairs. Head closely, the vertex sparsely, punctate, the occiput almost smooth; the vertex broadly and abruptly raised, subtruncate at the summit; antennæ very short, joint 2 extremely short, strongly transverse, 3 and 4

about equal in length, much longer than broad, 4 sharply triangular, 5–10 each produced on the inner side into a long, oblique, acute tooth, the teeth becoming longer outwards, the apical joint similarly produced, but truncate at the tip. Prothorax at the base slightly wider than the head, moderately convex, strongly transverse, gradually narrowing from the base, rounded at the sides before the middle, and constricted in front into a short broad neck, the apex rounded, the hind angles acute and outwardly directed, the base subtruncate ; the surface thickly, rather finely, very irregularly punctate, and with two smooth, transverse, tubercular elevations on the disc towards the apex. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, about as long as the metasternum, widely dehiscent, with the inner margin concave, and the apex broad and subtruncate ; finely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, the humeri almost smooth. Beneath sparsely punctured. Legs slender. Wings slightly suffused with fuscous. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂).

Hab. Tasmania—Hobart.

One specimen only of this remarkable insect was obtained. It differs from the type of the genus *S. hopei*, White, in its slender limbs, small size, etc. "Found crawling on a fence at Kangaroo Point, and mistaken by me at the time of capture for a saw-fly (Walker)."

Explanation of Plate VI.

Fig. 1. *Nypsius foveatus*, ♂.
2. *Otys armatus*, ♂.
3. *Taxes depressus.*
4. *Iophon myrmecophilus*, ♂.
5. *Dircœa venusta*, ♂.
6. *Talayra orchesioides*, ♂.
7. *Mystes planatus.*
8. *Ctenoplectron agile.*
9. *Tellias fumatus.*
10. *Pseudolycus hœmorrhoidalis*, var., ♀.
11. *Sitarida minor*, ♂.
12. *Xylophilus pectinicornis*, ♂.
12*a*. „ „ antenna.
13. *Anthicus unicinctus*, ♂.
14. „ *scabricollis.*
15. „ *tridentatus.*
16. *Micranthicus brachypterus.*


BRITISH MUSEUM (NAT. HIST.)
MUS.
WALSINGHAM.
ZOOLOGICAL DEPT.


1.


2.


3.


4.


5.


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7.


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9.


10.


11.


12a.


12.


13.


14.


15.


16.

W. Purkiss del. et lith. Mintern Bros. imp.

Heteromera from Australia and Tasmania.